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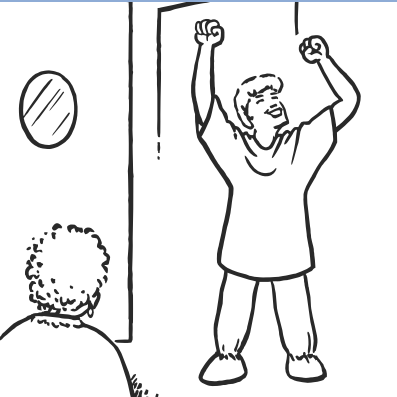
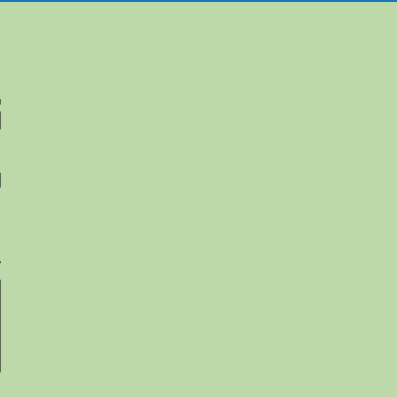


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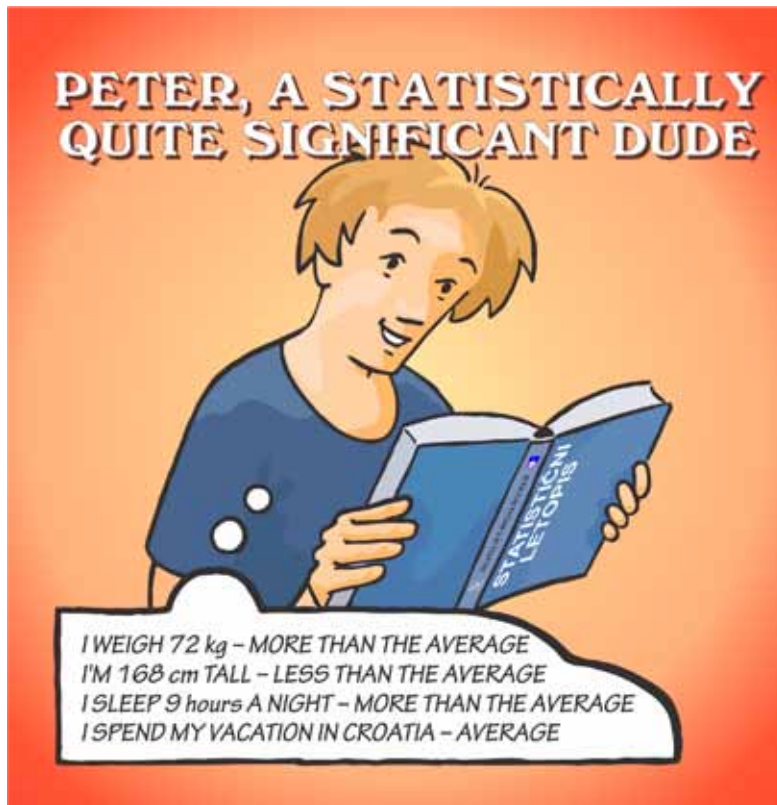


This is Slovenia

our first decade in the EU



We already know Peter and the beginning of his story. It is only a click away.



This is Slovenia

our first decade in the EU

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Year of accession to the EU

BE	1957
FR	1957
DE	1957
IT	1957
LU	1957
NL	1957
DK	1973
IE	1973
UK	1973
EL	1981
PT	1986
ES	1986
AT	1995
FI	1995
SE	1995
CY	2004
CZ	2004
EE	2004
HU	2004
LV	2004
LT	2004
MT	2004
PL	2004
SK	2004
SI	2004
BG	2007
RO	2007
HR	2013

FOREWORD

On 1 May 2014 Slovenia celebrated the tenth anniversary of its accession to the European Union. As a new Member State, Slovenia quickly adjusted to the EU system and was in the first half of 2008 the first of the ten countries that became Member States in 2004 to hold the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. In 2007 Slovenia joined the European Monetary Union.

What can statistical data tell us about the quality of people’s life, the development of the society and the state of the economy in this decade? Are we better or worse off after joining the EU? This publication tries to answer these and similar questions through statistical data and indicators. The position of people in Slovenia, the state of the environment in Slovenia and the economic condition of Slovenia in 2004 are compared to ten years later, i.e. with latest data available during the preparation of the publication. For extensive presentation of the situation in Slovenia among other EU Member States and for comparison between them, we added data from some key areas for each of these countries.

To present Slovenia’s development in the past ten years, we used traditional statistical indicators that help us present an objective picture of the observed phenomena. The concept and extent of the publication do not allow us to include in this presentation the life of every individual population group and all aspects of our lives in all their diversity. The valuation of the situation and trends is left to other experts.

And who is Peter? He is a statistically quite significant young person in Slovenia, who, however, cannot always be found in statistical averages because his story is true. There are no individual, real lives in statistics, because by definition statistics provides and disseminates aggregate data on mass phenomena, and every one of us helps create the statistical story of Slovenia.


Genovefa Ružić
Director-General

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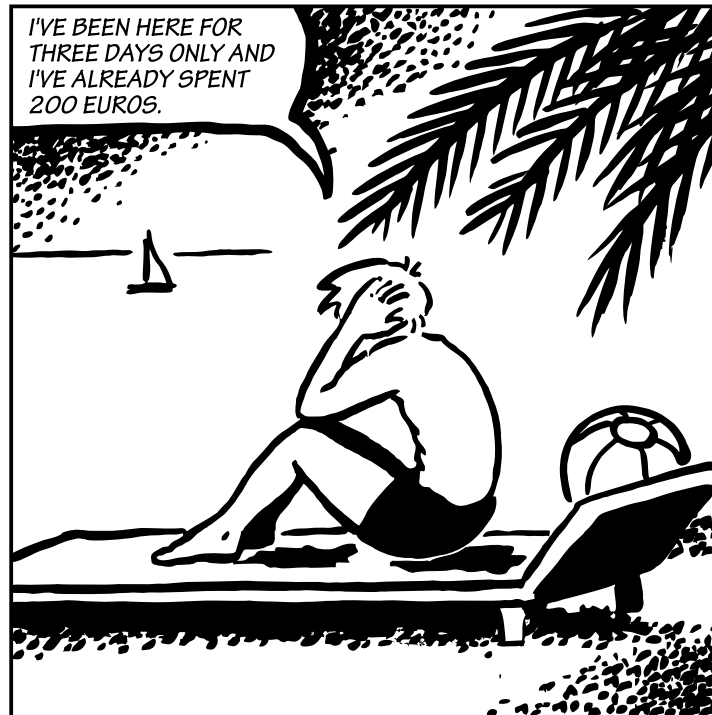
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WHERE AND HOW WE TRAVEL



When we last saw Peter he was at the seaside. Before departure he had a lot of problems selecting a holiday destination, since despite occasional student work he did not have much money. Then his brother Tomaž invited him to join him and his friends on a mobile home trip along the Adriatic coast. They intended to repeat the unforgettable trip they had made some years ago. Peter gladly accepted the invitation. Savings would definitely suffice; and, it would most definitely be fun. He was curious to see what had changed since 2004 when they had first made the trip. What has changed since then for an average Slovene tourist? Let's see what the data indicate.

Population aged 15 or more that went on at least one private trip (%), EU28, 2012

FI	89.8
NL	84.1
LU	78.6
DK	77.4 ¹⁾
DE	77.2
CY	75.7 ¹⁾
AT	75.3
CZ	75.0
FE	72.2
IE	70.8
UK	65.5
SI	63.6
EU28	60.7 ¹⁾
EE	60.6
SK	54.4
ES	52.6
LT	51.9
HR	51.3
MT	49.3
BE	49.2
IT	49.0
PL	47.9
LV	45.2
HU	37.7
PT	36.7
EL	33.1
RO	21.4
BG	18.9
SE	...

Source: Eurostat

1) Estimate.
.. no data

A comparison of life in Slovenia in 2004 and today, in 2014, is possible with several indicators; one of the well-established indicators is tourism travels of Slovenian population. A detailed comparison of data for both years shows that significant differences in this area were not detected, except for the type of accommodation and expenses.

In 2012 (data for 2013 are not available yet), residents of Slovenia aged 15 years or more went on approximately 4.5 million tourism trips; almost 90% of trips were private. 64% of residents of Slovenia aged 15 years or more went on at least one private trip. 61% of private trips were shorter (1-3 overnight stays) and 39% of private trips were longer (at least 4 overnight stays). The average private trip involved 4.3 nights (in Slovenia 2.7 nights and abroad 5.8 nights).

What is the reason for taking a private trip? The main reason for 78% of private trips was leisure time (holidays, travels), while the main reason for 22% of private trips was to visit relatives and friends.

A little more than half (51%) of private trips in 2012 took place abroad. Croatia was by far the most visited country on private trips abroad (63% of private trips abroad), followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina (6%), Italy (5%) and Austria (4%). These countries were also the most frequent destination countries of trips in 2004.

In both years, in 2004 and in 2012, most of the tourists went on the private trip in July and most of the trips were made by private road vehicles (cars, campervans, motorbikes).



Croatia was the most frequent destination country of private trips abroad in 2004 (65% of private trips) and also in 2012 (63% of private trips).

On 52% of private trips in 2012 tourists stayed in rented accommodations: in hotels and similar establishments (21% of private trips), in campsites (10% of private trips) and in other rented accommodation establishments, such as private rooms, holiday dwellings, etc. (21% of private trips).

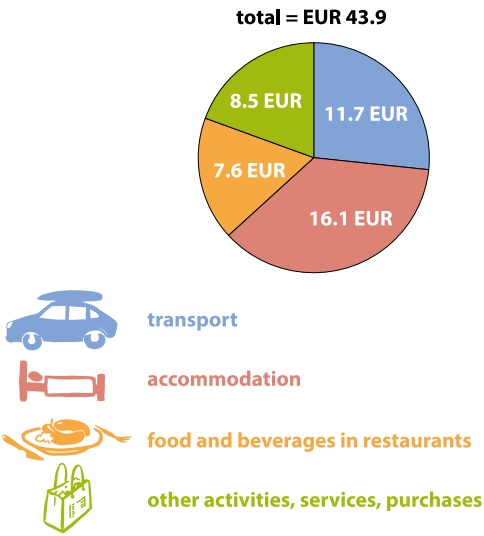
On 48% of private trips tourists stayed in non-rented accommodations: at friends and relatives (27% of private trips) and in own secondary homes (21% of private trips). In 2004, this ratio was almost reversed: on 46% of private trips tourists stayed in rented accommodations and on 54% of private trips tourists stayed in non-rented accommodations.



In 2012, the majority of tourists stayed in rented accommodations (52% of private trips), while in 2004 the majority of tourists stayed in non-rented accommodations (54% of private trips).

Tourists on private trips in 2012 spent on average EUR 44 per day: on private trips in Slovenia on average EUR 33 per day and on private trips abroad on average EUR 49 per day. In the structure of expenditure on private trips on average the highest share was represented by expenditure for accommodation (37%), followed by expenditure for transport (27%), expenditure for food and drinks in restaurants and cafes (17%) and expenditure for other services and shopping (19%). In 2004, tourists on private trips spent on average SIT 7,905 per day (SIT 5,566 on private trips in Slovenia and SIT 8,987 on private trips abroad). If we convert Slovenian tolars at the fixed exchange rate of SIT 239.64 per euro, we can estimate that the average daily expenditure on private trips in 2004 was on average EUR 33 per day (EUR 23 on private trips in Slovenia and EUR 38 on private trips abroad).

Average daily expenditure of tourists on private trips (EUR), Slovenia, 2012



Source: SURS

© SURS

641,000 or 36% of residents of Slovenia aged 15 years or more did not go on any private trips in 2012. Among reasons for not going (they could state multiple reasons) almost a half (49%) stated financial reasons, almost a third (31%) health reasons, 17% lack of time due to work or study, while 16% did not feel the need to go. For 2004 only data on people not attending longer private trips are available. In 2004, 44% of the Slovenian population aged 15 or over did not go on any longer private trip. Of those 41% stated financial reasons as the main obstacle, 23% stated lack of spare time, 17% stated health reasons, 13% said that they didn't feel the need to leave their homes and 3% were visiting a secondary home or going on day-trips.

Travel intensity and characteristics of private trips, Slovenia

	2004	2012
Share of people who went on at least one longer private trip (%)	56.5	52.0
Short private trips as a share of all private trips (%)	61.5	61.4
Share of private trips abroad (%)	53.8	51.3
Share of private trips the purpose of which was spending leisure time (%)	85.6	78.3
Share of private trips in July (%)	20.1	19.2
Share of private trips during which tourists lived in free accommodation (%)	53.6	47.9
Average daily expenditure on private trips (EUR)	33.0	43.9

Source: SURS

Average expenditure on private trips (EUR), EU28, 2012

LV	102
HU	103
RO	103
PT	112
CZ	116
BG	132
EE	167
ES	175
SI	189
LT	193
HR	193
DK	239
CY	295
FI	310
NL	332
SK	359
IT	414
DE	430
IE	486
AT	554
BE	554
MT	608
LU	715
EL	...
FR	...
PL	...
SE	...
UK	...

Source: Eurostat

no data

Data on tourism travels of domestic population suggest that the characteristics of private trips in 2012 compared to 2004 did not change significantly. What impact did Slovenia's accession to the European Union have on foreign tourist arrivals? Did they come to Slovenia more often? Did they stay longer than before 1 May 2004? The data suggest so. The number of tourist arrivals and overnight stays increased in recent years. In 2012, the highest numbers of tourist arrivals and overnight stays ever were recorded; almost 3.3 million tourist arrivals and more than 9.5 million nights were registered in tourist accommodations (domestic and foreign tourists combined). 2012 was the record year mostly because of foreign tourists; they generated almost 2.2 million arrivals and almost 5.8 million overnight stays. Following the decline in 2008 and 2009, the number of arrivals and overnight stays of foreign tourists is increasing steadily (arrivals and overnight stays of foreign tourists are monitored according to the new methodology since 2008). However, the number of domestic tourist arrivals and overnight stays remains about the same or is even in decline.

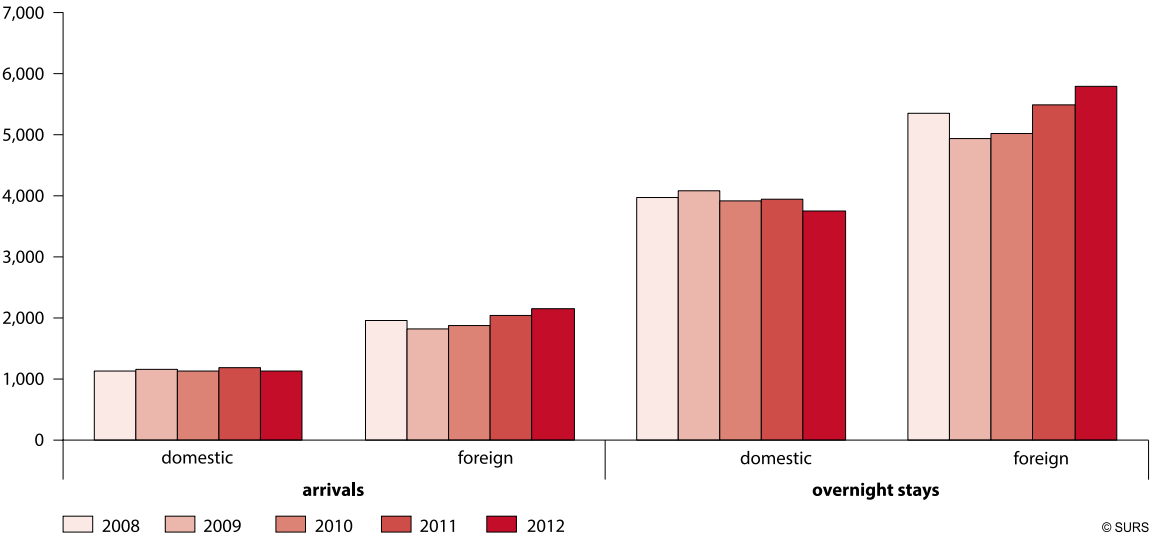
What is the situation elsewhere in Europe? The most popular tourist destinations in Europe in 2013 were France (405 million overnight stays), Spain (387 million overnight stays), Italy (363 million overnight stays), Germany (355 million overnight stays) and the United Kingdom (320 million overnight stays). These five countries jointly recorded 70% of all overnight stays in the EU28.



France was the most popular tourist destination in 2012.

And who travels the most in Europe? In 2012, 90% of Finns, 84% of Dutch and 79% of Luxembourgers went on at least one private trip. Bulgarians (19%), Romanians (21%) and Greeks (33%) travelled a lot less. Slovenians (64%) ranked above the EU28 average of just over 61%.

Tourist arrivals and overnight stays (in 1,000), Slovenia



Source: SURS

© SURS

HOW MUCH DO WE STILL FARM?



Holidays at the seaside passed quickly and Peter returned to Ljubljana. A few months later his everyday routine was broken by a chance meeting with Špela at an open market in Ljubljana. On an ingeniously designed market stall she was selling produce from her family's organic farm. There was plenty of demand, since there are only few such farms in Slovenia. It was love at first sight (doesn't that happen only in films?). From then on Peter frequently spent his free time in Gorenjska, helping to the best of his ability on the family farm. All work was done by family members, so it was never finished. But Peter enjoyed it immensely.

RO	31.5
IT	13.2
PL	12.3
ES	8.1
EL	5.9
HU	4.7
FR	4.2
BG	3.0
PT	2.5
DE	2.4
HR	1.9
LT	1.6
UK	1.5
AT	1.2
IE	1.1
LV	0.7
SI	0.6
NL	0.6
SE	0.6
FI	0.5
BE	0.4
DK	0.3
CY	0.3
SK	0.2
CZ	0.2
EE	0.2
MT	0.1
LU	0.0

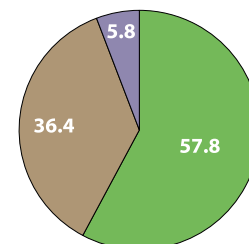
Source: Eurostat

Agricultural holdings in Slovenia have changed slightly in number and in scope since Slovenia's accession to the EU: from 2004 to 2010, their number decreased by more than 2,500 but the remaining holdings became slightly larger. An agricultural holding in 2010 cultivated on average approximately 3,000 m² (0.3 ha) more arable land, 2,000 m² (0.2 ha) more permanent grassland, orchards and olive groves and as much vineyards as in 2003, when Slovenia was about to join the EU. All major livestock branches declined in this period, mainly pig breeding.

According to the latest available data (provisional data for 2013) an average agricultural holding in Slovenia had 6.5 hectares of utilised agricultural area and bred 5.5 livestock units. There were about 73,000 agricultural holdings (agricultural enterprises and cooperatives and family farms) in Slovenia in 2013. All together they owned more than 888,000 hectares of land, of which approximately 56% was agricultural land (utilised agricultural area and fallow or abandoned agricultural land), about 42% was forest and 2% was barren land.

The largest part of the total utilised agricultural area consisted of permanent grassland (58%), the second largest part was arable land (36%) and the third permanent crops (6%). All the time, before Slovenia joined the EU and even today, the prevailing crop on arable land was stubble cereals; in 2013 they were grown on around 56% of all arable land; approximately on 32% of arable land green fodder was grown.

Structure of utilised agricultural area on agricultural holdings (%), Slovenia, 2013

permanent grassland¹⁾

arable land



permanent crops

© SURS

1) Common pastures are included.
Source: SURS

About 462,500 cattle (about 16,000 fewer than in 2003), about 287,900 pigs (about 320,000 fewer than in 2003) and about 4,952,500 poultry (about 181,000 fewer than in 2003) were bred on agricultural holdings in 2013. In addition, agricultural holdings bred (to a lesser extent) also sheep, horses and other animals for human consumption.



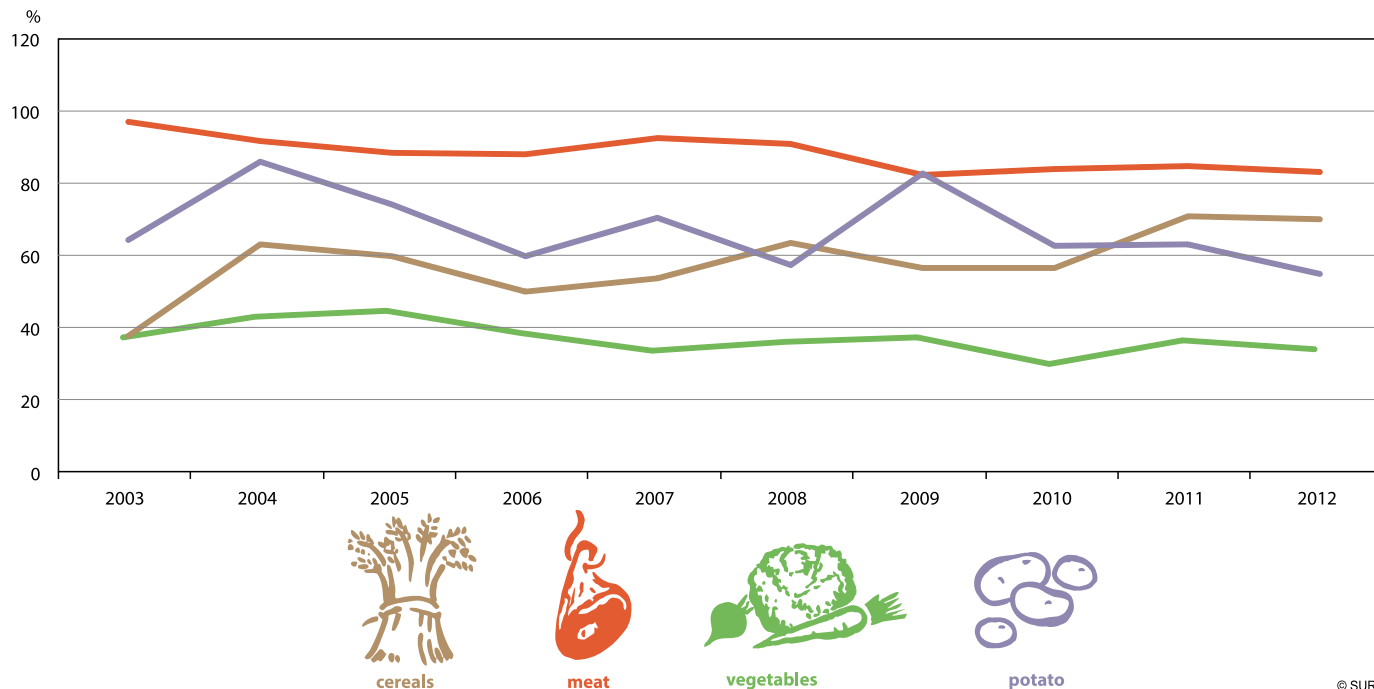
In recent years, the number of pigs fell sharply: in 2013 agricultural holdings had almost 287,900 pigs, ten years before 607,900 pigs.

In 2012, agricultural holdings in Slovenia satisfied with its own crop and animal production a little more than 70% of the Slovenian population needs for cereals, around 83% of the needs for meat, about 92% of the needs for eggs, only 34% of the needs for vegetables and only about 55% of the needs for potatoes.

One of the most important branches of Slovenian agriculture is the production of cow's milk. Milk production was all this time (2003–2012) higher than population needs, although the production of cow's milk after Slovenia joined the EU declined by about 6% (from around 661,700 tonnes in 2003 to around 620,900 tonnes in 2012).

According to 2010 data (then agriculture censuses were held in most EU Member States), agricultural holdings in Slovenia represent 0.6% of all agricultural holdings in the EU28. At the mentioned censuses there were about 12 million agricultural holdings in the EU28, of which almost a third in Romania. In terms of size, an average agricultural holding in Slovenia was more than a half smaller than an average agricultural holding in the EU28 as a whole.

Self-sufficiency rate in supply balance sheets of cereals, potato, vegetables and meat, Slovenia



Sources: SURS, KIS

© SURS

Average utilised agricultural area per agricultural holding (ha), EU28, 2010

CZ	152
UK	90
SK	78
DK	63
LU	60
DE	56
FR	54
EE	48
SE	43
FI	36
IE	36
BE	32
NL	26
ES	24
LV	22
AT	19
EU28	14
LT	14
BG	12
PT	12
PL	10
HU	8
IT	8
SI	6
HR	6
EL	5
RO	3
CY	3
MT	1

Source: Eurostat

Organic farming is becoming increasingly important for agriculture in Slovenia; in recent years, the number of farms with organic production method increased substantially. In 2004 there were about 1,600 such farms and in 2012 almost 2,700. The utilised agricultural area used for organic production and the number of animals in organic farming are also increasing. In 2012, 35,000 hectares of utilised agricultural area were intended for organic production (52% more than in 2004); and almost 130,000 of all animals were in organic farming.

Utilised agricultural area with organic farming (ha), Slovenia

	2004	2012
Arable land and kitchen gardens	1,722	3,787
of which vegetables and strawberries	82	184
Permanent grassland	20,908	29,814
Orchards	336	988
Vineyards	49	324
Olive groves	5	185
Nurseries	0	2

Source: MKO

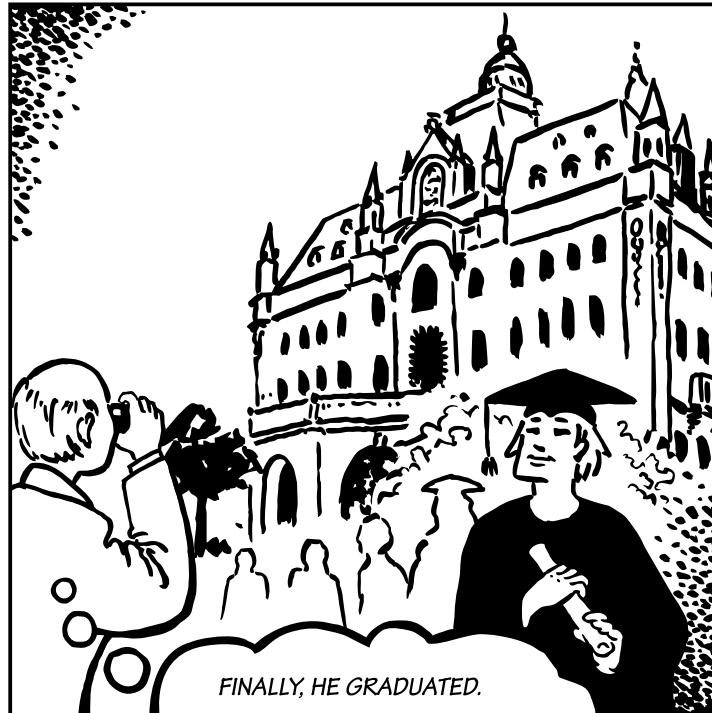
In 2012, the structure of utilised agricultural area with organic farming was as follows: the largest share was represented by olive groves (21% of all olive groves), followed by permanent grassland (11% of the total) and orchards (also 11% of the total). Arable land with organic farming represented just over 2% of all arable land cultivated by agricultural holdings in Slovenia.



In 2012, utilised agricultural area with organic farming represented just over 7% of the total utilized agricultural area.

The largest share of utilized agricultural area with organic farming was recorded in Austria, almost 19% of the total utilized agricultural area. In Slovenia, there was just over 7% of utilized agricultural area under organic farming in the total in that time. This farming was the least common in Bulgaria and Malta; in each of these countries less than 1% of the total utilised agricultural area was intended for organic farming.

EVER MORE EDUCATED



In the second year of studies, Peter found that studying economics would most probably offer him greater employment opportunities than studying environmental protection. So, he transferred to Bologna studies at the Faculty of Economics, course Management. After ten years, in October 2012 he proudly received his B.Sc. degree in front of his parents, brother, grandmother and girlfriend. Upon graduation, his parents admitted they had been worried he would never graduate, since he exceeded the average duration of studies a long time ago.

Population aged 30-34 with tertiary education (%), EU28, 2012

IE	51.1
CY	49.9
LU	49.6
LT	48.6
SE	47.9
UK	47.1
FI	45.8
BE	43.9
FR	43.6
DK	43.0
NL	42.2 ¹⁾
ES	40.1
SI	39.2
EE	39.1
PL	39.1
LV	37.2
EU28	35.7
DE	32.0
EL	30.9
HU	29.9
PT	27.2
BG	26.9
AT	26.3
CZ	25.6
HR	23.7
SK	23.7
MT	22.4
RO	21.8
IT	21.7

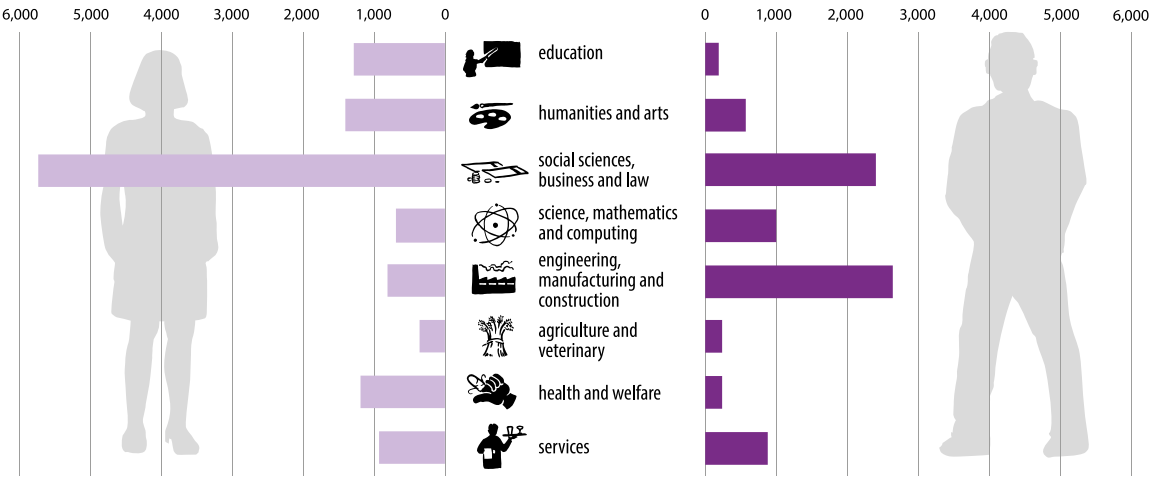
Source: Eurostat

1) Provisional data.

Are young people today interested in different study fields than they were ten years ago? Not really. Most students still prefer social studies to other fields of study. In 2012, 40% of all tertiary education graduates graduated from social sciences, business or law. Women still prevail in social sciences, education, arts and humanities; two out of three graduates in those fields in 2012 were women. Men are interested in social sciences as well, but a lot of them also find interest in technically and technologically oriented programs and in construction.

The educational attainment of the population has changed in the last ten years. In 2013 almost 20% of the population aged 15 or more had tertiary education. Half a percent of the population had a PhD degree. Ten years ago the share of tertiary educated population was much lower; 13% of the population according to the 2002 population census. About a half of the population had upper secondary education in 2002 and in 2013. And a third of the population in 2002 had basic education or less. That share declined by 2013 to 27%.

Tertiary education graduates by fields of education (KLASIUS-P) and sex, Slovenia, 2012

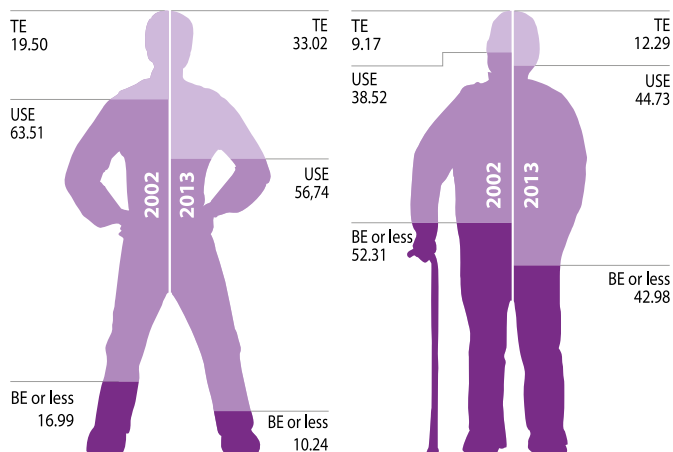


Source: SURS

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There are significant differences between younger and older generations regarding educational attainment. Younger population is better educated than older generations. In 2013 more than a third of people aged 30 to 39 had tertiary education and 10% had basic education or less. More than 90% of young people aged 20 to 24 had at least upper secondary education. Looking at the elderly population (aged 60 years or more) we find 12% of tertiary educated people and 43% of people with basic education or less.

Educational structure of population aged 30-39 and population aged 60+ (%), Slovenia



BE or less - basic education or less
USE - upper secondary education
TE - tertiary education

© SURS

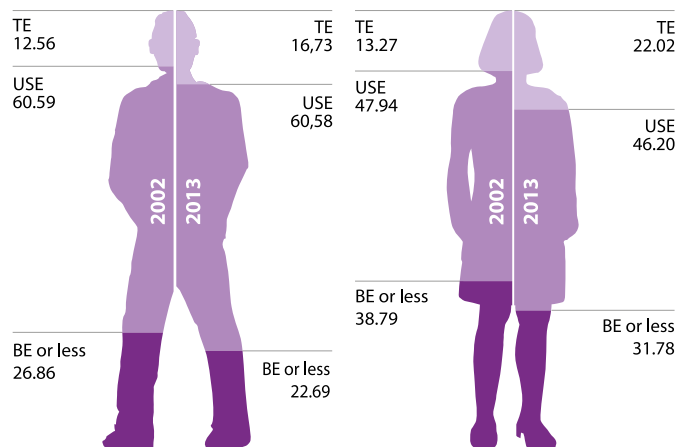
Source: SURS

As regards the share of population aged 30 to 34 with tertiary education, with 39% Slovenia ranked above the EU average of 36% in 2012. The highest shares of tertiary educated population (around 50%) in this age group are recorded in Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Lithuania.

There is a difference in education attained between men and women as well. In 2013 the share of tertiary educated women (22%) was higher than the share of tertiary educated men (17%). However, the share of women with basic education or less (32%) was also higher than the share of men with basic education or less (23%). The level of highest education attained decreased slowly with age in the male population, while in the case of women that decrease was much faster. In 2013, 46% of women aged 30 to 34 were tertiary educated and only 7% of them had basic education or less. The share of women older than 64 years of age with basic education or less was almost 60%, while only 8% of them had tertiary education.

Such a rapid increase in educational attainment of (younger) women should not be a surprise. In 2012, 57% of all women aged 19 to 24 were enrolled in tertiary education (and only 40% of men at the same age). The number of tertiary education students increased in the last twenty years and exceeded 100,000 five years ago. However, due to smaller generations that number has recently been decreasing.

Educational structure of men and women (%), Slovenia



BE or less - basic education or less
USE - upper secondary education
TE - tertiary education

© SURS

Source: SURS

Early school leavers (%), EU28, 2012

HR	4.2
SI	4.4
SK	5.3
CZ	5.5
PL	5.7
LT	6.5
SE	7.5
AT	7.6
LU	8.1
NL	8.8 ¹⁾
FI	8.9
DK	9.1
IE	9.7
EE	10.5
DE	10.6
LV	10.6
EL	11.4
CY	11.4
HU	11.5
FR	11.6
BE	12.0
BG	12.5
EU28	12.7 ¹⁾
UK	13.6
RO	17.4
IT	17.6
PT	20.8
MT	22.6
ES	24.9

Source: Eurostat

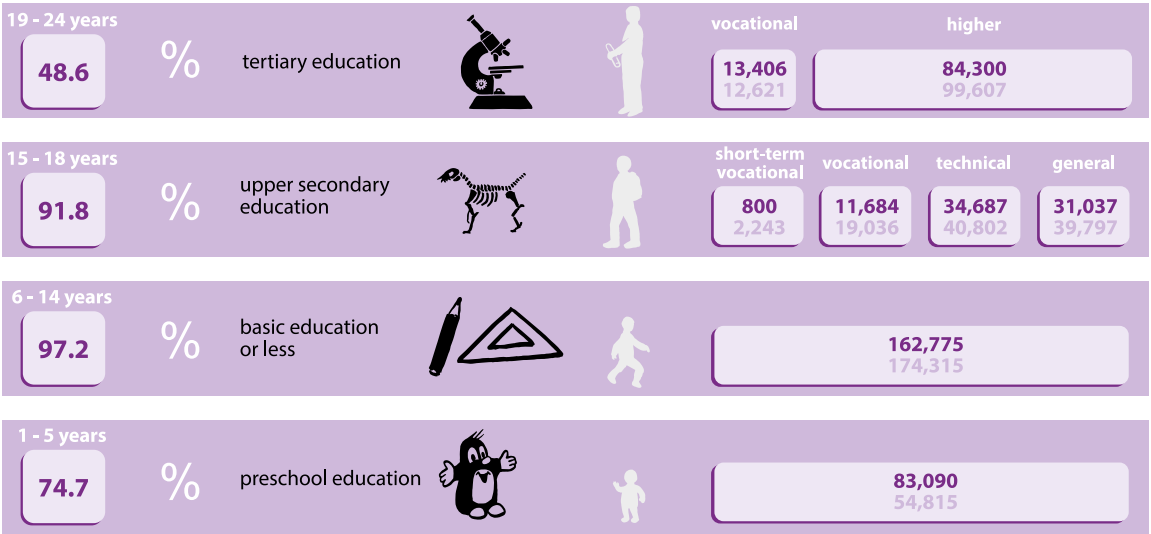
1) Provisional data.

In the 2012/13 school year, 91.8% of young people aged 15 to 18 were enrolled in upper secondary education, mainly in technical and general upper secondary education. Due to smaller generations of children, the number of students in upper secondary education and the number of pupils in elementary schools is falling.

In the 2004/05 school year there were more than 100,000 upper secondary education students and 174,000 elementary school pupils. Those figures decreased to 78,200 and 162,000, respectively, in 2012/13. In classrooms in elementary schools there were 19 pupils on average.

As regards the youngest, the situation is different: the number of preschool children is rising. Ten years ago 55,000 children were enrolled in kindergartens, i.e. two thirds of all children aged 1 to 5. In 2012/13, 18,000 children more were enrolled in kindergartens, i.e. three quarters of all children aged 1 to 5. The main reason for the higher number of children is changes in the legislation. From 2008 until 2012 the kindergarten was free of charge for all the siblings of a child enrolled in the kindergarten and since 2013 the cost for them is 30% of the regular price. The capacities of kindergartens have increased as well; in 2004/05 there were 752 kindergartens with 3,232 class units and in 2012/13 there were more than 900 kindergartens with 4,861 class units.

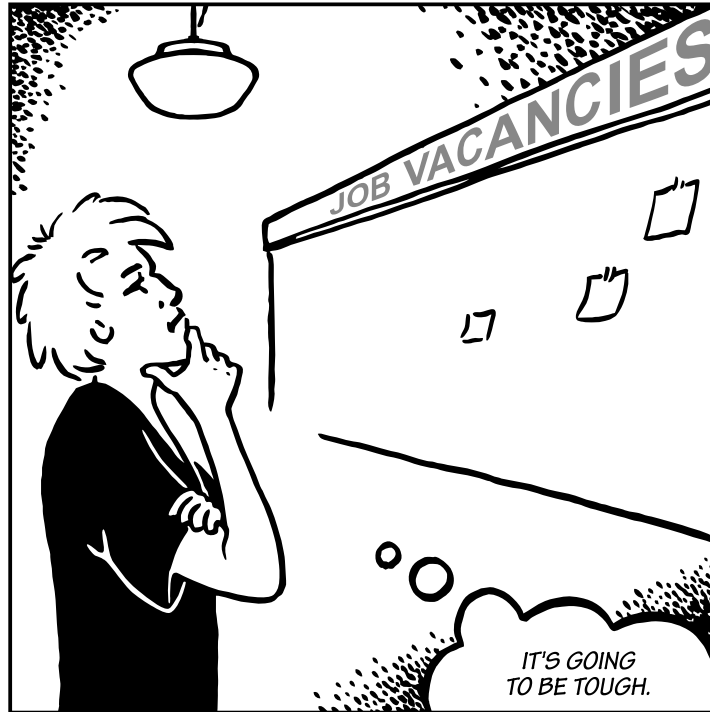
Share of population of typical age enrolled in the 2012/13 school year and the number of people enrolled in formal education in 2012/13 and 2004/05 school years, Slovenia



Source: SURS

2012/13 2004/05 © SURS

WORK – A RIGHT OR A PRIVILEGE?



"If you have a good education, you will have a good job and a nice life", Peter often heard people say to encourage him to study when he was still in upper secondary school. But the situation in Slovenia has changed a lot since then. The conditions on Slovenia's labour market have recently become much more difficult. Young people in particular feel this, since it is increasingly difficult for them to become players on the labour market. By the end of 2012 Peter still had not found a job, so in early 2013 he registered at the Employment Service of Slovenia as one of over 120,000 job seekers. No, this figure – 120,000 – was not something he wanted to imagine.

Unemployment rate for persons aged 15-64 (%), EU28, 3rd quarter 2013

AT	4.9
DE	5.2
LU	5.7
MT	6.8
NL	6.8
CZ	7.0
DK	7.2
FI	7.2
RO	7.3
SE	7.5
UK	7.9
EE	8.2
BE	8.7
FR	9.5
SI	9.5
HU	9.9
PO	9.9
EU28	10.6
LT	11.1
IT	11.4
LV	12.0
BG	12.1
IE	13.3
SK	14.1
PT	16.3
CY	16.4
HR	16.9
ES	26.1
EL	27.2

Source: Eurostat

Examining the labour market in independent Slovenia, two periods can be distinguished: from independence up to 2008 and from 2008 onwards, when the Slovenian economy and thus the labour market were strongly affected by the economic crisis.

On average about 120,000 unemployed persons were registered at the Employment Service of Slovenia in 2013. The registered unemployment rate was 13.1%. Almost a third of the unemployed persons were aged 50 years or more. Many among them have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the Slovenian legislation and before retiring registered themselves at the Employment Service of Slovenia, which helped them to end their active working life earlier.

In 2004, when Slovenia joined the EU, the situation on the labour market was slightly better: there were approximately 93,000 registered unemployed persons and also the unemployment rate was lower (10.6%).

During the search for a job, the educational attainment level plays a very important role. The table below shows fewer registered unemployed persons among persons with tertiary educational level relatively (and absolutely) in comparison with those having completed basic education. The situation among persons with upper secondary education was almost the same: among persons aged 15 years or more, there were 55% persons who have completed one of the upper secondary schools, while the share of unemployed persons with the upper secondary educational level was 56%.

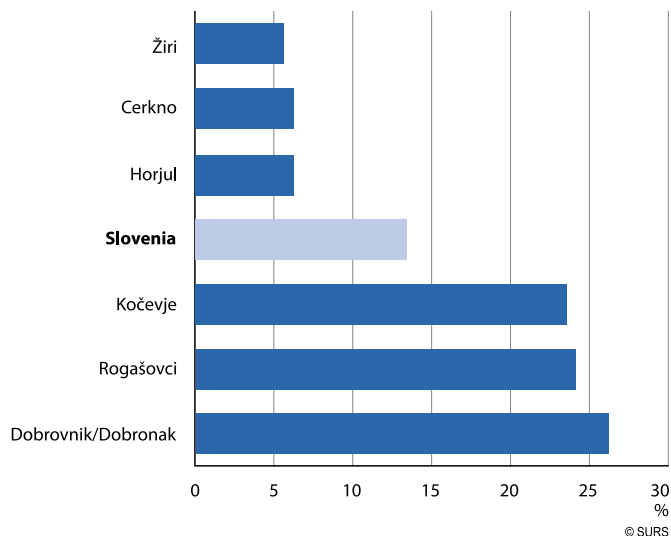
Population aged 15+ and registered unemployed persons by educational attainment level (%), Slovenia, 2013

	Population aged 15+	Registered unemployed persons
Total	100.0	100.0
basic education or less	22.7	29.7
upper secondary education	54.9	56.1
tertiary education	22.4	14.2

Source: SURS

At the end of 2013, the highest number of unemployed persons registered at the Employment Service of Slovenia was recorded in municipality Ljubljana: 16,531. Since Ljubljana is the most densely populated municipality in Slovenia it makes more sense to compare the municipalities by the registered unemployment rate: the unemployment rate was the highest in the border municipality of Dobrovnik/Dobronak; 26.3%. In the same period in as many as 11 Slovenian municipalities the unemployment rate was above 20%. The unemployment rate was the lowest in Žiri: 5.6%.

Registered unemployment rate in Slovenia and some selected municipalities (%), December 2013



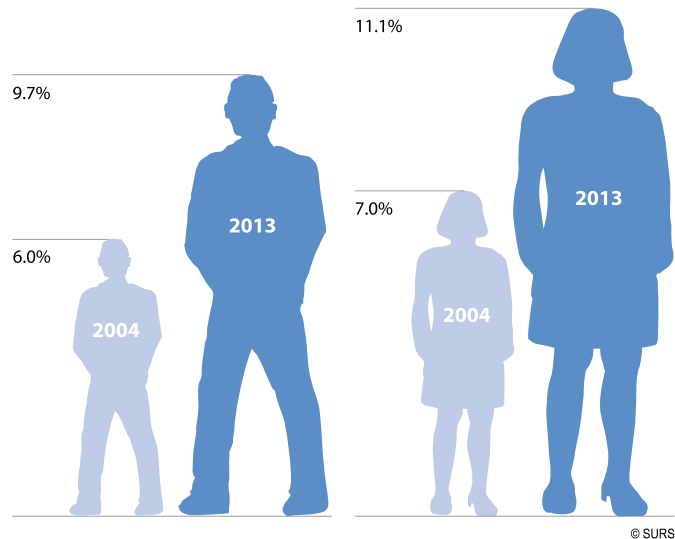
Source: SURS

In addition to the registered unemployment rate, an interesting labour market indicator is also the ILO unemployment rate. The ILO unemployment rate among young people in Slovenia aged 15 to 24 years was in 2004 and also at the end of 2013 lower than the average across the EU: in 2004 it was 16.2%, in the fourth quarter of 2013 it was 18.9%. Among those in the age group 15-64 years, too, the unemployment rate in 2004 and also in the third quarter

of 2013 was lower than the average across the EU, although in this period it increased by approximately three percentage points; in 2004 it was 6.5%, while in the third quarter of 2013 it was 9.6% (at the same time the average in the EU28 was 9.3% and 10.6%, respectively).

What can we see from the Labour Force Survey about young people elsewhere in Europe? In the third quarter of 2013, the ILO unemployment rate among young Europeans (aged 15 to 24 years) was the lowest in Germany, 8.7%, and the highest in Greece, 57.2%. In 2004, the situation was slightly different: the ILO unemployment rate among young people was the lowest in Denmark (7.8%) and the highest in Poland (40.1%). The unemployment rate among young people in Germany at that time was 13.0% and thus the seventh highest among EU Member States. During that period the situation in Greece worsened; at that time the ILO unemployment rate among young persons was 26.5%; with this figure Greece took the last place among EU Member States, but on the other hand it was more than 30 percentage points lower than at the end of 2013.

ILO unemployment rate, 15-64 years, Slovenia



Source: SURS

TAKING CARE OF THE ENVIRONMENT



In the spring of 2013 Peter finally got a job. For its project Treating Industrial Waste Water, which was substantially co-financed by the European Commission, an NGO needed someone to assess the project from an economic perspective. Peter signed a one-year contract and thus became one of the 122,000 people with temporary jobs. Peter found the theme of the project very interesting, because he could use what he learned studying ecology and, of course, his fresh economic knowledge. But when he got to know the rich set of environmental indicators produced by official statistics, it was clear to him that industrial pollution puts the greatest pressure on the environment, even though he could not help feeling that some people behave as savages when it comes to nature.

Greenhouse gas emissions, in CO₂ equivalent¹⁾ (million t), EU27, 2011

MT	3
CY	9
LV	12
LU	12
SI	20
EE	21
LT	22
SK	45
DK	56
IE	58
SE	61
BG	66
HU	66
FI	67
PT	70
AT	83
EL	115
BE	120
RO	123
CZ	134
NL	194
ES	351
PL	399
FR	486
IT	489
UK	553
DE	917
EU27	4,550

Source: EEA (EEA_table_GMG.pdf)

1) Excluding land use, land use change and forestry.

Quality of life - our well-being, health, housing conditions - in many ways depends on the microenvironment in which we live and which surrounds us, and is increasingly influenced by various factors in the wider area. Broader, more objective information about the quality of the environment in Slovenia can be obtained when our country is compared with other countries, as environmental issues and problems are common.

Individual environmental indicators show that the state of the environment in Slovenia improved in many ways since 2004:

- In 2012 the number of days with exceeded daily concentration of PM₁₀ particles in Slovenia was lower than in 2004, except in Murska Sobota and Trbovlje.
- In the case of air quality, which is measured by the amount of emitted greenhouse gases, the Kyoto Protocol targets have not yet been reached. According to the Protocol the emissions should have decreased by 8% by 2012 compared to 1986 base year values: in 2004 the emission values were exceeded by 7.3% and in 2011 (latest available data) by 4.8%. Reduction of emission values was not distributed evenly in the past decade. On the contrary, until 2008 the amount of emitted greenhouse gases even increased; only in 2009 it began to decrease.

Which activities are most harmful to the environment?

- The majority of air emissions came from the energy sector, namely from consumption of fossil fuels in transport and from energy production: 80% in 2004 and 82% in 2011. 10% of emissions came from agriculture in both years, from industrial processes in 2004 about 6% and around 5% in 2011, air emissions from waste amounted to about 3%.
- Composition of air emissions hasn't changed significantly in recent years; greenhouse gas emissions contained 80% of carbon dioxide, about 10% of methane and 6% of nitrous oxide.
- Quality of drinking water in this period improved: the share of non-compliant water samples in big supply areas contaminated with the bacterium *Escherichia coli* decreased by more than three times.

Air emissions, Slovenia



	2004	2012
Carbon dioxide emissions as a share of total greenhouse gas emissions (%)	82.1	82.9
Methane emissions as a share of total greenhouse gas emissions (%)	10.7	10.1
Nitrous oxide emissions as a share of total greenhouse gas emissions (%)	5.9	5.7

Source: SURS

The essence of sustainable development is to maintain the long-term balance between the needs of mankind and the capacities of the natural environment. Key factors in reaching this goal are modesty and awareness of the limitations of available resources - water and food. Presented here for illustration are selected environmental indicators for 2004 and 2012, describing the state of the environment and our relation to the environment and future generations:

- Final energy consumption decreased from 2.5 toe per capita in 2004 to 2.1 toe per capita in 2012.
- Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption increased from 8.8% in 2004 to 12.8% in 2012.
- Consumption of water per capita from the public water supply decreased by about 2 m³ to 43.4 m³ in 2012 compared to 2004.
- In 2012, an average of 327 kg of municipal waste per capita were generated, of which 2.4 kg of hazardous waste, compared to 417 kg of municipal waste and 0.5 kg of hazardous waste in 2004.
- Less waste is landfilled on municipal landfills due to recent improvements in separate waste collection and waste recovery. In 2012, 388,000 tons of waste were landfilled compared to 727,000 tons in 2004.

Municipal waste per person, Slovenia

	2004	2012
 total municipal waste (kg)	417	327
 hazardous waste (kg)	0.5	2.4

Source: SURS

As transport is a big pollutant of the environment, the illustrative data and indicators below present large pressures put on the environment by transport:

- The number of passenger cars increased over the observed period: in 2004 there were 441 passenger cars per 1,000 population and 492 in 2012.
- At the same time the number of passenger-kilometres travelled in road public scheduled transport decreased: in 2004, 1,000 million passenger-kilometres were travelled, but only 583 million in 2012.



In 2012, most passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in the Goriška statistical region (577) and the fewest in the Zasavska statistical region (470).

What state of our planet shall we pass on to our children? The intergenerational cooperation in the environmental field is presented by the following statistics and indicators:

- Energy intensity, measured as energy supply compared to GDP, decreased from 330 to 294 toe/million EUR between 2004 and 2012, meaning that we utilize our energy resources better.
- Consumption of plant nutrients per hectare of utilized agricultural area decreased from 129.4 kg/ha in 2004 to 95.9 kg/ha in 2012:
 - Consumption of nitrogen decreased from 61.7 kg/ha to 54.8 kg/ha.
 - Consumption of phosphorus plant nutrient (P₂O₅) decreased from 29.8 kg/ha to 18.5 kg/ha.
 - Consumption of potassium plant nutrient (K₂O) decreased from 37.9 kg/ha to 22.5 kg/ha.

Electricity from renewable energy sources as a share of gross electricity consumption (%), EU28, 2012

AT	65.5
SE	60.0
PT	47.6
LV	44.9 ^e
DK	38.7
HR	35.5
RO	33.6
ES	33.5
SI	31.4
FI	29.5
IT	27.6
DE	23.6
EU28	23.5
SK	20.1
IE	19.6
EL	17.3 ^e
BG	17.0
FR	16.6
EE	15.8
CZ	11.6
BE	11.1
LT	10.9
UK	10.8
PL	10.7
NL	10.5
HU	6.1 ^e
CY	4.9
LU	4.6
MT	1.1 ^e

Source: Eurostat

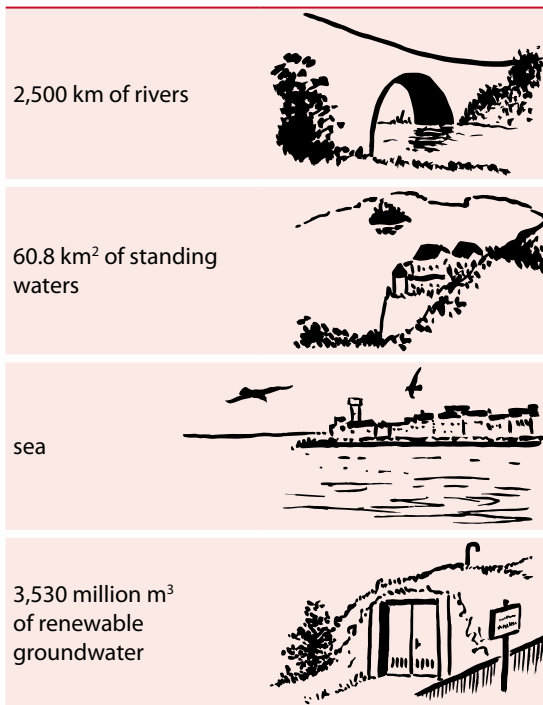
e estimate

- As regards waste water treatment, the situation in Slovenia has slightly deteriorated since 2004: in 2004, 128 million m³ of waste water were generated. Before the discharge - mostly into surface waters - 74% of waste water was treated. In 2012, 201 million m³ of waste water were generated, but only 58% of waste water was treated prior to release into the environment.
- Waste treatment improved in the observed period. Recently waste generation was cut in half: in 2004, 6.8 million tons were generated, but only 4.4 million tons in 2012. The majority was generated in manufacturing and service activities: ten years ago 84% and in 2012 85%.
- The amount of waste generated in manufacturing and service activities decreased by about the same percent as the total amount of all waste generated, which is good, but unfortunately at the same time the amount of hazardous industrial waste increased: from around 109,000 tons in 2004 to almost 116,000 tons in 2012.
- Also encouraging is the increase in waste recovery: in 2004, 3.6 million tons were recovered compared to 5.3 million tons in 2012.

Are we aware of all the wealth of our forests? They cover more than 58% of Slovenia's territory; among other things they are very important for the conservation of biodiversity. In Slovenia one can still encounter the three major European predators – brown bear, wolf and lynx – which is rare in other European countries. Slovenia spent around EUR 4.2 million in 2004 for conservation of biodiversity, but only EUR 474,000 in 2012. Environmental protection expenditure is on the rise. In 2004 gross investment for environmental protection amounted to EUR 192 million and in 2012 to EUR 394 million.

Interestingly, in 2004 the highest share of this expenditure was allocated to wastewater management, around 36%, compared to 26% in 2012. In 2012 the highest share, 53%, was allocated to protection of air and climate.

Slovenia's water resources






Source: ARSO

As regards water sources, Slovenia is one of the richest European countries: 34 billion m³ of water runs in Slovenian rivers and streams. The total amount of water per capita exceeds the European average by around four times. Water is mainly supplied through the public water supply. The total length of the entire public water supply network is close to 22,000 km, having almost 488,000 user connections. In 2012 around 169 million m³ of water was extracted from water sources and in 2004 162 million m³. The largest quantities of water from the public water supply were used by households: 53% in 2004 and around 50% in 2012. The use of water supplied to manufacturing and service activities decreased from 21% in 2004 to 18% in 2012.

Water loss in the public water supply increased significantly in the observed period, from 36 million m³ to 49 million m³, which is an increase by 30% and represents 30% water loss in the network.

Water supplied from the public water supply, Slovenia

	2004	2012
 households million m ³	86.7	84.9
 activities million m ³	35.1	30.6
 loss million m ³	36.4	49.5

Source: SURS

HOW MANY OF US WORK, HOW DO WE LIVE?



In June 2013 Peter met Gašper, a childhood friend. They had not met for a long time as Gašper does not have a regular job. In the summer he works as a skipper for a Croatian enterprise located in Dubrovnik, driving tourists on a sailboat. It pays well, and tips given by satisfied clients greatly improve his earnings. He has more time in the winter, when he's mostly at home. Gašper lives such an atypical life that it is difficult to cover it by usual statistics, so detailed data on it are not published. We do know, however, that an increasing number of young people is following in his footsteps and that they have to be satisfied with temporary jobs, even outside Slovenia.

NL	49.2
UK	25.9
DE	25.7
SE	25.0
AT	24.9
DK	24.8
BE	24.7
IE	23.5
EU28	19.2
LU	18.5
FR	17.7
IT	16.8
ES	14.6
FI	14.1
MT	13.2
PT	11.0
CY	9.7
EE	9.2
RO	9.1
SI	9.0
LV	8.9
LT	8.9
EL	7.6
PL	7.2
HU	6.6
HR	6.3
CZ	5.0
SK	4.0
BG	2.2

Source: Eurostat

The Slovenian labour market has changed significantly over the last ten years and it requires more and more flexibility from the employed persons. Increasingly fewer employed persons have a traditional form of employment: full-time job for an indefinite period. In 2004, 97,000 employees had temporary jobs, while at the end of 2013 their number increased to 122,000. There were also more employed persons who were employed part-time: their number increased from 88,000 to 95,000 in the period from 2004 to the end of 2013. Given the fact that the number of employed persons in 2004 was greater than in the fourth quarter of 2013, the relative increase was even more prominent: the share of part-timers (of all employed persons) in 2004 was 9.3%, while at the end of 2013 it was 10.4%.



In 2004, 97,000 employed persons had fixed-term contracts, while at the end of 2013 their number increased to 122,000.

For the majority of employed persons, earnings are the main motive to be employed. Payment depends on several factors: the post, educational attainment good management of the employer, the ability to adapt to the current economic situation, the economic situation in the country, etc. It is well known that earnings rates vary, so a comparison of earnings over a long period usually does not make sense. Such a comparison is even more difficult when there is a change of currency. In 2004, average monthly gross earnings in Slovenia

amounted to slightly less than SIT 268,000 and in 2013 to EUR 1,523. If we convert Slovenian tolar into euros taking into account the exchange rate of SIT 239.64 per euro, the very rough estimate would be that the Slovenian monthly gross earnings in the last ten years increased by more than EUR 400 or by about a third.

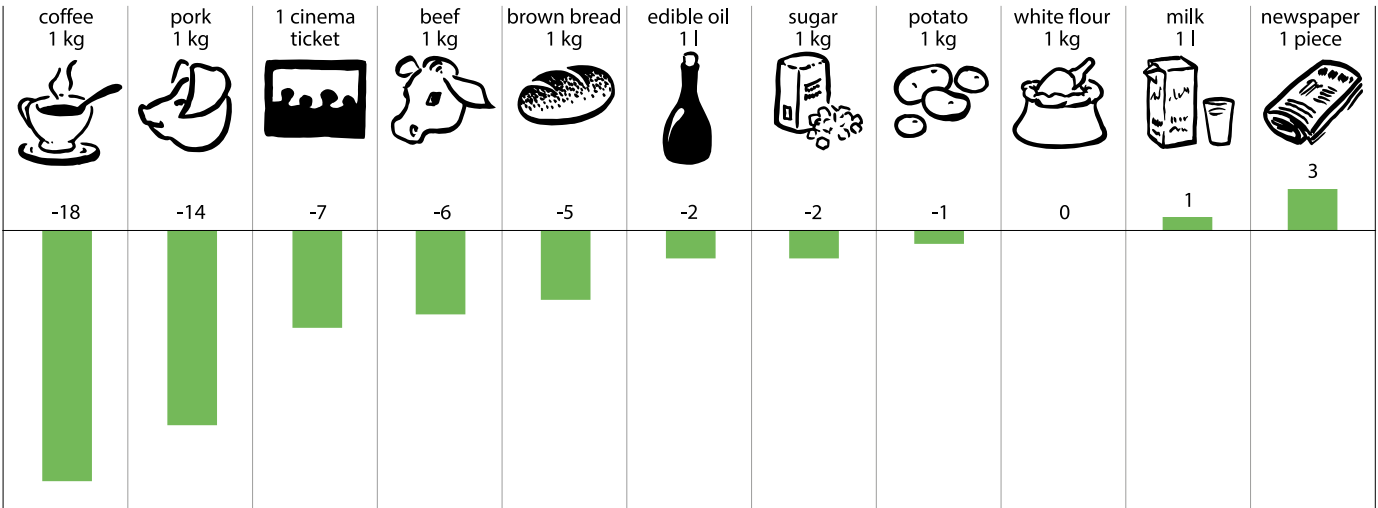


Average monthly gross earnings in Slovenia amounted to EUR 1,523 in 2013.

However, the comparison is not appropriate, because part of the increase was neutralised by inflation; earnings indeed slightly increased at the beginning of the economic crisis, mainly due to lay-off workers from less successful companies. Companies with low added value per employee are usually the ones dismissing workers, and dismissed workers usually have a low educational attainment level and thus they receive earnings that are below the average. The increase in average earnings during the economic recession is therefore not such an unusual phenomenon as it may appear.

Instead of a direct comparison of earnings, a comparison of minutes of work required to earn the amount for which we can buy a certain product or pay a certain service might be more informative. From the chart we can see that for most of the selected products we needed to work less time in 2012 than in 2004. This could be due to lower price of the goods, due to increase in earnings, or it might be both.

Working time needed to buy selected goods, difference between 2004 and 2012 (min.), Slovenia



Source: SURS

In addition to the objective measurement of income, the subjective opinions of the individuals about their financial position are also meaningful. In 2012, 31% of households in Slovenia declared it was difficult or very difficult to survive with their income; 36% of households could live through a month with minor problems, while 33% of them had an income with which it was (quite) easy to live through a month.. 89% of Slovenian households could afford meat or equivalent vegetarian meal at least every second day, 67% of Slovenian households could go on a week-long vacation, while unexpected expenses in the amount of EUR 600 could be settled only by slightly more than half of all households in Slovenia (51%).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate in Slovenia in 2012 was 13.5% and with this figure Slovenia was among six EU Member States with the lowest values of this indicator. In 2012, the rate was the lowest in the Czech Republic, 9.6%, and the highest in Greece, 23.1%, while the EU average was 16.9%. In Slovenia, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in the period from 2004 to 2012 increased by 1.2 percentage points; in 2004 it stood at 12.3%. The value of this indicator in 2012 compared to 2004 increased in almost all categories of persons with regard to their status of activity. Data from these two years are not directly comparable because of the different data sources, but they clearly reveal the social situation in Slovenia.



In 2012, 67% of households in Slovenia could afford one week-long vacation.

CZ	9.6
NL	10.1
DK	13.1
SK	13.2
FI	13.2
SI	13.5
HU	14.0
FR	14.1
SE	14.1
AT	14.4
CY	14.7
BE	15.0
LU	15.1
MT	15.1
DE	16.1
UK	16.2
EU28	17.0
PO	17.1
EE	17.5
PT	17.9
LT	18.6
LV	19.2
IT	19.4
HR	20.5
BG	21.2
ES	22.2
RO	22.6
EL	23.1

Source: Eurostat

From the table it is obvious that the at-risk-of-poverty rate in the period from 2004 to 2012 increased the most among the unemployed persons: from 37.6% to 46.9%. The second biggest increase was among the self-employed persons, where the at-risk-of-poverty rate increased by 8 percentage points. The main reason for the increase in both groups was tightening of the labour market conditions; partly it was a contraction of rights for receiving the compensation for the period of unemployment and partly it was due to the increase in the number of self-employed persons. The Slovenian government strived to increase the number of the self-employed persons; in order to increase their number the government subsidized this form of employment for several years. The number of the self-employed persons has been increasing primarily on the initiative of the employers, who made a new contract with their previous employees. The new self-employed persons work for the same employer, but under much less favourable conditions. In this way the employers transferred the risk of business to the self-employed persons.



On average, there were 92,000 self-employed persons in Slovenia in 2004; at the end of 2013 their number increased to 111,000.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by activity status (%), Slovenia

	2004	2012
Total	12.3	13.5
employed persons	5.3	6.5
self-employed	15.9	23.9
unemployed	37.6	46.9
retired	17.3	17.0

Source: SURS

The at-risk-of-poverty-rate has also increased among the employed persons. The above-mentioned statement that average earnings increase during the period of economic crises is correct, but it is also true that this usually happens after the company has exhausted all other options of survival: reduction of wages and increasing the number of minimum wage recipients. We estimate that this is the reason for the increase in the risk of poverty among the employed persons. In 2004 there were approximately 20,000 minimum wage earners in Slovenia, while in 2013 their number more than doubled as it exceeded 50,000.

ECONOMY AND WELL-BEING



So far Peter has not shown much interest in economic issues in Slovenia. But he noticed that even conversations with friends often end up with thoughts about how we live and whether people in other EU Member States live better, what are the prospects, etc. For Špela and him to be able to travel around the world – as they liked to daydream on Sunday mornings – Peter would need to have a more lucrative job; a farm does not offer particularly comfortable living. But how could he find such a job?

LV	4.1
LT	3.3
MT	2.4
UK	1.9
PL	1.6
SE	1.5
HU	1.1
BG	0.9
SK	0.9
EE	0.8
DK	0.4
DE	0.4
BE	0.2
FR	0.2
EU28	0.1
CZ	-0.9
HR	-1.0
SI	-1.1
PT	-1.4
FI	-1.4
IT	-1.9
EL	-3.9
CY	-5.4
IE	...
ES	...
LU	...
NL	...
AT	...
RO	...

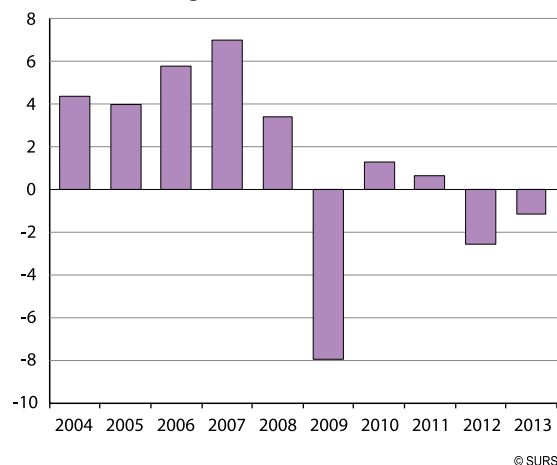
Source: Eurostat

no data

Adjustment to normative regulation of the European Union started about ten years before Slovenia's accession on 1 May 2004. Market economy in Slovenia had already been set up by then. The last decade started with the four-year period of economic upturn with high economic growth, but at the end of 2008 Slovenia slid into the financial and economic crisis. Between 2004 and 2013 (for which provisional data are available) gross domestic product (GDP) grew in real terms by 10.1% and real GDP per capita by 6.8%.

As regards the share in GDP, the structure of the economy has not changed much in the last decade: agriculture contributed just over 2%, the share of industry and construction declined from 30% to 27%, the share of services increased from 55% to 57%, while the share of net taxes on products grew by 1 percentage point to 13.5%. In 2004, Slovenia recorded external trade deficit in the amount of EUR 351 million, while in 2013 it recorded external trade surplus in the amount of EUR 2.4 billion. Slovenia's exports increased from 58% of GDP in 2004 to 78% of GDP in 2013.

Annual GDP change (%), Slovenia



Source: SURS

Enterprises by activity (NACE 2008), Slovenia



industry



construction

trade and services¹⁾

	2005	16,832	14,266	58,390
	2012 ²⁾	18,961	18,373	82,358
Turnover (EUR 1,000)	2005	22,657,808	4,895,018	32,211,891
	2012 ²⁾	31,892,130	4,822,698	43,733,464
Number of employees	2005	246,769	66,592	264,277
	2012 ¹⁾	211,171	62,245	300,518

1) Excluding financial and insurance activities.

2) Provisional data.

Source: SURS

In 2004 the share of gross capital formation in GDP stood at 27.5% and was increasing until 2008. With the onset of the economic crisis it fell to 22.1% in 2009 and continued to decline in the next few years. In 2013, the share was 17.1% of GDP (a 33% fall compared to 2004). In the observed period final consumption was constantly growing in real terms, except in the last two years; in 2013 it was 9% higher than in 2004.

Slovenia finished 2004 with a general government deficit of 2.3% of GDP. In the next three years the deficit was reduced and in 2007 there was hardly any. However, in 2008 the deficit grew and continued to grow during the crisis years. In the last decade a similar trend was recorded in general government debt: in 2004 debt stood at around 27% of GDP, by 2008 it slightly declined, but with the outbreak of the crisis it started to rise again; by 2013 it increased to almost 72% of GDP.

General government deficit and debt (% of GDP), Slovenia

	Deficit	Debt
2004	-2.3	27.3
2005	-1.5	26.7
2006	-1.4	26.4
2007	0.0	23.1
2008	-1.9	22.0
2009	-6.3	35.2
2010	-5.9	38.7
2011	-6.4	47.1
2012	-4.0	54.4
2013	-14.7	71.7

Source: SURS

As regards trade in goods and services, i.e. exports and imports expressed as a share of GDP, Slovenia's economy is integrated into the international community. As regards market integration of goods, in 2004 Slovenia was 7th among EU27 and in 2012 8th. As regards market integration of services, Slovenia was 16th in 2004 and 14th in 2012. Slovenia exported most to other EU27 Member States (around 70%). Its exports to Europe represented around 90% of total exports.

Foreign direct investment in Slovenia stood at around 20% of GDP in 2004 (23rd in the EU) and at around 33% in 2012 (24th in the EU). Slovenia's investments abroad accounted for just over 8% of GDP in 2004 (18th in the EU) and around 16% in 2012 (19th in the EU). Most foreign investors in Slovenia are from other EU Member States and Switzerland, while Slovenian investors invested mostly in other countries on the territory of former Yugoslavia.

In 2012 around 4% of non-financial enterprises in Slovenia were owned by foreign investors; they generated around 25% of turnover and around 20% of value added and employed around 14% of people.



Slovenia's exports and imports are primarily focused on European markets. In 2012, Slovenia exported 69% of total exports to EU27 Member States and imported from them 67% of total imports.

According to various economic globalisation indicators Slovenia ranked between 20th and 25th among EU27 Member States in 2012, i.e. among less internationally integrated EU Member States.

DE	0.1
EE	-0.2
SE	-0.2
LU	-0.6
BG	-0.8
LV	-1.3
FI	-1.8
HU	-2.0
AT	-2.5
IT	-3.0
RO	-3.0
LT	-3.2
MT	-3.3
SI	-3.8
EU28	-3.9
PL	-3.9
BE	-4.0
DK	-4.1
NL	-4.1
CZ	-4.4
SK	-4.5
FR	-4.8
HR	-5.0
UK	-6.1
CY	-6.4
PT	-6.4
IE	-8.2
EL	-9.0
ES	-10.6

Source: Eurostat

Economic development of Slovenia in comparison with other EU Member States is presented also with GDP per capita in purchasing power standards. In 2004 GDP per capita in purchasing power standards in Slovenia amounted to 87% of the EU28 average. Its value was approaching the EU28 average until 2008, when it stood at 91%. After 2008 it was in decline for two years. From 2010 on economic development of Slovenia has remained at 84% of the EU28 average.

In the last decade, material well-being of households in Slovenia, measured by actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards, compared to the EU average, was moving about the same as GDP per capita in purchasing power standards. Actual individual consumption is made up of goods and services actually consumed by individuals. Material well-being of households in Slovenia was rising until 2008, when it stood at 82% of the EU28 average. With the onset of the economic crisis the material well-being of households in Slovenia in comparison with average well-being of households in the EU28 started to decline slightly. In 2012 it amounted to 79% of the EU28 average.

General government expenditure by function (% of GDP), Slovenia

	2004	2012
	% GDP	
Total expenditure	45.6	48.1
Public administration	5.7	5.8
Environmental protection	0.9	0.7
Health care	6.4	7.0
Education	6.5	6.4
Social protection	16.9	18.9

Source: SURS

Material situation of people in Slovenia is described by data on money income, consumption, housing

situation and employment – the main factors of social security and material well-being of people. In contrast to the EU as a whole, Slovenia is characterised by rather equal income distribution among various income groups: 20% of households with highest income had 33.8% of disposable income in 2005 and 33.5% in 2012, while 20% of households with lowest income had 9.9% of disposable income in 2005 and 9.8% in 2012. Income distribution did not change much between 2005 and 2012 and was relatively equal (the Gini coefficient declined from 23.8 to 23.7). The income quintile ratio also remained the same, i.e. 3.4, which means that disposable income of people in the highest income quintile was just over 3-times higher than disposable income of people in the lowest income quintile. Compared to other EU27 Member States this was the lowest value. At the same time, in terms of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold Slovenia was in the middle of EU27 Member States; the median income in Slovenia is thus rather low.

Material deprivation for at least three out of nine deprivation items (%), Slovenia

	2005	2012
Total	14.7	16.9
above the at-risk-of-poverty rate	11.3	12.6
below the at-risk-of-poverty rate	38.9	44.1

Source: SURS

Population below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, Slovenia

	2005	2012
Share of people (%)	12.2	13.5
Number of people	238,000	271,000






Source: SURS

The general price level for actual individual consumption in Slovenia recorded approximately the same trend as the GDP per capita in purchasing power standards, with the difference that prices in 2009 in Slovenia, i.e. already in times of the economic crisis, reached 87% of the EU28 average and by 2012 they fell to 82%. A more detailed overview of the price level of food and non-alcoholic beverages (the households in Europe spend on average 18% of their final consumption expenditure on products from this group) indicates that the price level of food and non-alcoholic

beverages in 2012 stood at 97% of the EU28 average. In Slovenia the price level of oils and fats was significantly higher than the EU28 average (by 21%). Higher were also the price levels of bread and cereals, milk, cheese and eggs, and fish, while the price levels in subgroups meat and fruit, vegetables and potatoes were lower than the EU28 average.

How many kilograms of meat or potatoes or how many litres of petrol could be purchased with the average wage in 2004 and how many in 2013? See the table below.

How much of an individual consumer good can be purchased with an average monthly wage, Slovenia

	2004	2013
 boneless veal (kg)	55	66
 fresh trout (kg)	143	134
 eating potato (kg)	1,433	1,216
 cigarettes, Extra 91 (package)	433	316
 unleaded petrol, 95-octane (litre)	845	670

Source: SURS

WHAT DO WE DO WHEN WE DON'T WORK?



Free time is such a rare commodity that it is truly valuable! Peter and Špela have particular difficulties finding moments when they are both free of all commitments. When he was still a student, Peter regularly attended concerts in Kino Šiška. Now he and Špela increasingly resemble average people in Slovenia: they watch TV, they go to a theatre, even a museum, but most of all they like going to a cinema. They both like film festivals (autumn is dreary without LIFFe), and are particularly interested in Slovene film production.

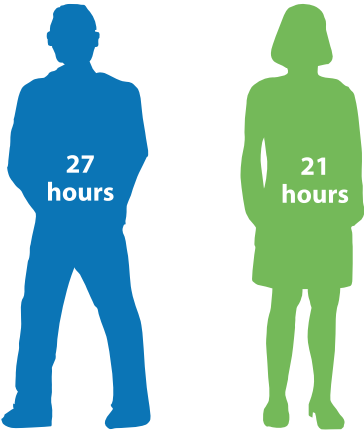
Share of households with Internet access (%), EU28, 2013

NL	95
LU	94
DK	93
SE	93
FI	89
DE	88
UK	88
IE	82
FE	82
AT	81
BE	80
EE	80
EU28	79
MT	79
SK	78
SI	76
CZ	73
LV	72
PL	72
HU	71
ES	70
IT	69
HR	65
CY	65
LT	65
PT	62
RO	58
EL	56
BG	54

Source: Eurostat

How much free time do we have? Statistics says that in 2010 people spent on leisure activities on average 24 hours per typical week; this means almost three and a half hours per day. Men spent slightly more time (27 hours per week) than women (21 hours per week). Most of the free time was recorded by persons aged 66+ (35 hours per week), while youth aged 16-25 spent on average 28 hours per week on leisure activities. The least free time was recorded by persons aged 36-45 (18 hours per week). Depending on the economic status, retired persons had the most free time (33 hours per week), while self-employed persons had the least free time (17 hours per week).

Average number of hours of leisure time per week by sex, Slovenia, 2010



Source: SURS

© SURS

Where and how do people in Slovenia spend their free time? We often visit museums, cinemas and theatres. In 2012, there were 167 museums, museum collections, exhibition grounds and galleries, 52 cinemas and 47 theatres in Slovenia. Museums, museum collections, exhibition grounds and galleries were visited by 3.0 million people, movies in cinemas were seen by 2.6 million people and theatrical performances were attended by 955,000 people. On average, every resident of Slovenia visited 1.7 museums, museum collections, exhibition grounds and galleries and saw approximately 1.3 movies. On average 46% of the residents of Slovenia visited the theatres as well.



In 2012 there were 47 theatres in Slovenia, which held more than 5,600 performances. Theatrical performances were attended by 955,000 theatregoers.

People in Slovenia also like to read. A quarter more units of library material (i.e. book and non-book material) in public libraries were borrowed in 2011 than in 2004. There were also almost 10 million visits to public libraries in the mentioned year, which in general means that every resident of Slovenia visited a public library almost 5 times. Visitors borrowed nearly 25.6 million books, which is on average more than 2.6 units of library material per visit.

One of the factors influencing leisure time use is the Internet. An increasing number of Internet users use the Internet regularly (i.e. every day or almost every day). Users use the Internet for various purposes, including entertainment (leisure): in the first quarter of 2004, 22% of persons aged 16 to 74 used the Internet regularly, but in the first quarter of 2013 the share was 58%. Younger Internet users (aged up to 35 years) dominate among Internet users, but the number of older users (over 55 years) is increasing: in the first quarter of 2004 it was only 5%, but in the same period of 2013 already 40%.

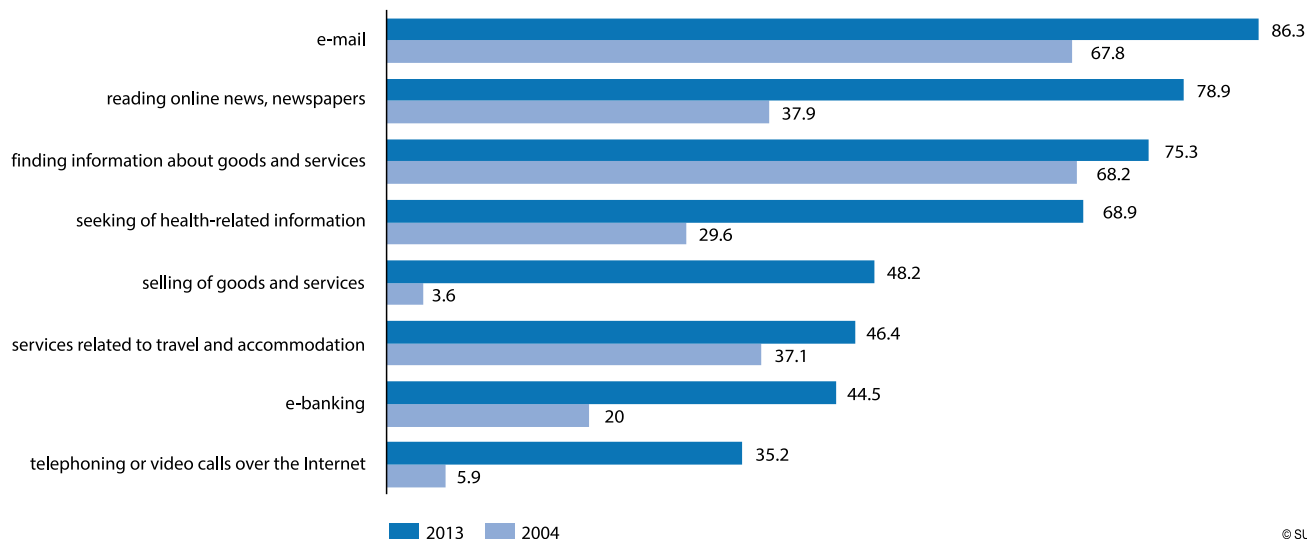
In recent years, the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) has changed substantially: between the first quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2013 the share of households with computer increased by 14 percentage points (from 62% to 76%), the share of households with Internet access by 29 percentage points (from 47% to 76%), and the share of

households with broadband Internet connection by as much as 64 percentage points (from 10% to 74%).

The purpose of Internet use also changed a lot; differences between 2004 and 2013 are shown in the chart below.

In terms of ICT equipment and use, Slovenia is comparable with the EU28 average: in the first quarter of 2013, 76% of households in Slovenia had access to the Internet (the EU28 average was 79%), 74% of households had broadband Internet access (the EU28 average was 76%), 69% of persons aged 16 to 74 years used the Internet at least once a week (the EU28 average was 72%) and 23% of persons in the same age group have never used the Internet (the EU28 average was 21%). Internet shopping and online banking were used to a lesser extent: at least one Internet purchase in the 12 months prior to the interview was made by 36% of persons aged 16 to 74 years (the EU28 average was 47%), while online banking was used by 32% of these people (the EU28 average was 42%).

Regular Internet users (people aged 16-74) by purpose of use (%), Slovenia, 1st quarter 2004 and 1st quarter 2013



© SURS

Source: SURS

Share of population aged 16-74 buying online (%), EU28, 2013

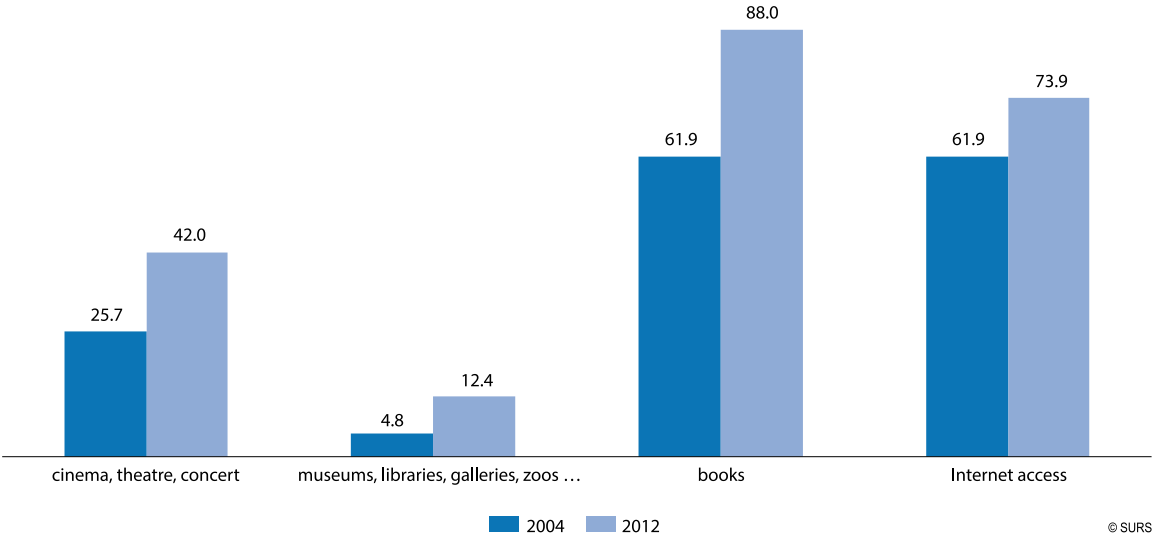
DK	77
UK	77
NL	73
SE	73
LU	70
DE	68
FI	65
FE	59
AT	54
BE	48
EU28	47
IE	46
MT	46
SK	44
CZ	36
SI	36
ES	32
LV	32
PL	32
HU	28
HR	26
LT	26
EL	25
CY	25
PT	25
EE	23
IT	20
BG	12
RO	8

Source: Eurostat

Leisure time usually costs some money. How much money did households spend on their leisure time activities? In 2012 households spent EUR 42 on visits to cinemas, theatres and concerts (about EUR 17 more than in 2004), EUR 12 on visits to museums, libraries and galleries (almost EUR 8 more than in 2004) and EUR 88 on buying books (EUR 26 more than in 2004). For the Internet access households spent EUR 74 in 2012 or EUR 12 more than in 2004 (this figure also includes use of the Internet for entertainment).

An average household spent almost EUR 1,700 on recreation and culture in total in 2012, which is about EUR 670 per household member or nearly 9% of total household expenditure. In 2004, the total amount was lower (just over EUR 1,600 per household and EUR 600 per household member), but it represented almost 10% of total household expenditure.

Average household expenditure for leisure activities (EUR)



THIRD PERIOD OF LIFE



Despite being 76 years of age, Mrs Vilma, Peter's grandmother, is vital, full of energy and very curious. Years ago her grandchildren made her become enthusiastic about computers and then she attended a free computer course for senior citizens. When her family bought her a new computer for her birthday, she created her Facebook profile. She says that instead of a TV the computer is now her window to the world.

Employment rate of persons aged 50-64 (%), EU28, 3rd quarter 2013

SE	77.8
DE	71.2
DK	69.8
UK	67.7
NL	67.6
FI	67.0
EE	66.6
LV	63.6
CZ	62.8
LT	62.6
AT	60.6
EU28	59.7
IE	57.8
FR	57.8
BG	57.2
CY	57.0
LU	56.1
PT	55.7
SK	55.2
BE	55.0
IT	53.1
ES	51.0
HU	50.9
PL	50.8
RO	50.7
SI	48.9
HR	46.3
MT	44.6
EL	43.7

Source: Eurostat

The EU population is ageing. The lower number of births and the longer life expectancy result in a higher share of older people. In the past fifty years life expectancy at birth in Slovenia increased by more than ten years. In the next fifty years it is expected to increase by another six or seven years. People aged 65 or more represent more than one sixth of Slovenia's population; fifty years from now their share is expected to increase to a third. The group of older people (aged 65 or more) already includes the numerically very strong generation born after World War II, the so-called baby boom generation. After World War II by far the greatest number of births was recorded in the 1949-1953 period, about 34,000 per year (compared to fewer than 22,000 in 2012). So in the next few years the number and share of older people will increase significantly.

Population over 64 as a share of total population, Slovenia

	65 or more
2013 (%)	17.3
2080 ¹⁾ (%)	28.1

1) EUROPOP2013 population projections for Slovenia.
Source: SURS

In 2013, older people, i.e. aged 65+, represented 17.3% of the total Slovenian population. Their number was 2.1 percentage points higher than in 2004. The share of elderly population was in 2004 and in 2013 the lowest in Ireland and the highest in Italy. It increased in all EU Member States in the last decade; the most in Malta (by 4.2 percentage points) and the least in Belgium (by 0.4 of a percentage point).

What do these data mean for the labour market and for the transition from work to retirement? One of the main features of the Slovenian labour market is a relatively low number of employed persons in the age group of 50-64 among all employed persons. What is the reason for this? Mainly it is due to early retirement. Nevertheless, the retirement age is rising: in 2004, the employment rate in the age group 55-64 was 29.0%, while at the end of 2013 it was almost 4 percentage points higher, 33.6%.



The retirement age is rising.

When an individual leaves the labour market mainly depends on his/her personal decision. Based on some data one may conclude that the majority of Slovenians want to retire as soon as possible. Young people in Slovenia are also in favour of early retirement, because they believe that this is a way to open up employment opportunities to them. Some countries deal with this problem with so-called gradual retirement, which means that elderly employed people work progressively fewer hours per week before final retirement. The scope of such gradual retirement can be measured by the share of elderly persons in employment (aged 50-64) working part time. Slovenia is among the countries with low shares; in the third quarter of 2013 it was 10.9%, more than 9 percentage points lower than the EU28 average (20.2%).

In the last few years Slovenia has been trying to change its pension system, because the current situation is not favourable. The pension system is not sufficiently adjusted to an increasingly lower number of employed persons who generate revenue, to the growing number of young people entering the labour market later and later and to increasingly higher numbers of the elderly employed persons who still retire relatively early. In 2013 there were 602,311 retired persons from compulsory insurance, which is more than 100,000 more than in 2004, when the figure was 497,826. In other words: the number of pension recipients increased by 20% in the last ten years. On the other hand, the number of insured persons remained almost unchanged in those years; in 2013 there were 3,500 fewer insured persons than in 2004. The numerical relationship between the payers and the recipients is becoming increasingly unfavourable: in 2004, it was 1.7 employed person per one retired person, while in 2013 it was only 1.4.

Pension recipients and insured persons, Slovenia

	Pension recipients	Insured persons
2004	497,826	836,669
2013	602,311	833,121

Source: ZPIZ

Age may also bring inconveniences. It is often associated with social exclusion. For many people retirement means a break in everyday contacts with other people; living in one-person households and poor health can further isolate the elderly, which can lead to mental health problems and depression. In the past, elderly people

worked until they were able to; therefore, the boundary between work and leisure was not exactly determined. Today, the elderly spend their free time in different ways, more and more of them also use computers and the Internet. In the first quarter of 2013, computers were used by 25% of people aged 65 to 74 years; most of them also used the Internet. 15% of these persons used both a computer and the Internet every day or almost every day.



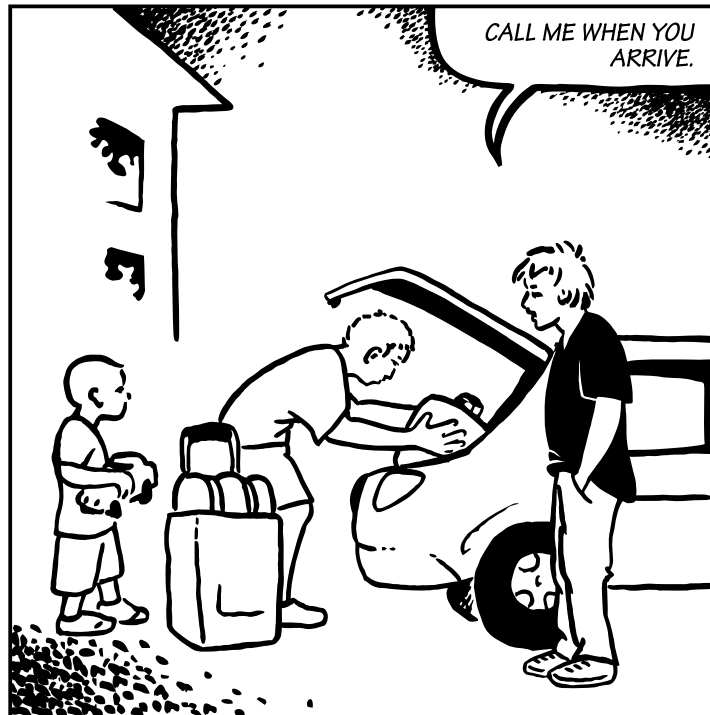
According to recent data, 15% of elderly people who use a computer and the Internet use it every day.

And what do the elderly like on the Internet? What do they use it for? 18% of those who used the Internet in the first quarter of 2013 used it for reading online news, newspapers and magazines, 16% for sending and receiving e-mail messages and 16% for searching information related to health. The shares of those who participated in online social networks and those who shopped online were also not negligible (6% and 4%, respectively).



16% of elderly people (among those using the Internet every day) use the Internet on a daily basis to search for information related to health.

SHOULD I STAY OR SHOULD I GO?



Peter's brother Tomaž lost his job six months ago. He used to work as a mechanical engineer in a small, high-potential firm developing steering systems. The firm bankrupt because its customers did not pay their bills. Tomaž was seeking a job in Slovenia for some time, but soon he got an opportunity to work in a similar, very successful firm. He and his wife Metka decided to try to create a better future for their family abroad. In mid-2013 they took their children Luka and Sara out of the kindergarten, Metka left her job at a school and they moved to a place near Stuttgart, Germany.

Immigrants ('1,000), EU28, 2012

UK	498,0
DE	489,4 ¹⁾
IT	350,8
FR	327,4
ES	304,1
PL	217,5
RO	167,3
BE	147,4
NL	124,6
EL	110,1
SE	103,1
AT	91,6
IE	54,4
DK	54,4
CZ	34,3
HU	33,7
FI	31,3
LU	20,5
LT	19,8
CY	17,5
SI	15,0
PT	14,6
BG	14,1 ²⁾
LV	13,3
HR	9,0
MT	7,1
SK	4,8 ¹⁾
EE	2,6

Source: Eurostat

1) Data for 2011. 2) Provisional data.

People have been migrating since forever, but their reasons for migration differed; from simple search for food to political and economic reasons. In recent decades, when some countries experienced rapid economic development, people were leaving their homelands mostly hoping to find better employment. Of course, Slovenia is not exempt from the migration flows. In this sense, it is still closely integrated with countries formed after the breakup of Yugoslavia and with other EU Member States.

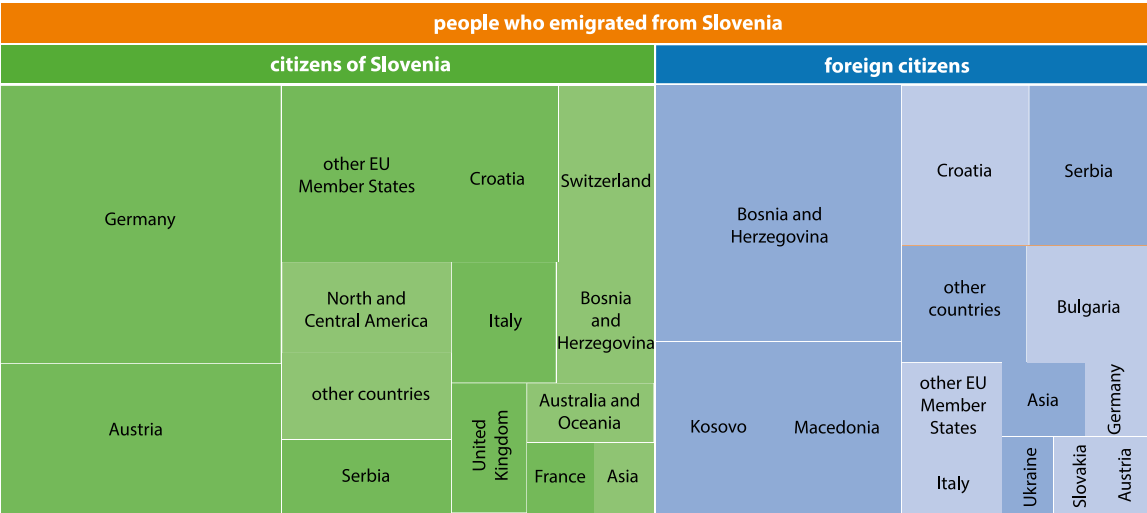
In 2012, 14,400 residents of Slovenia emigrated from Slovenia; 57% of them Slovene citizens and 43% foreign citizens. In 2004, 8,300 residents (6,100 fewer than in 2012) emigrated; the number of foreign citizens among emigrants was about the same as in 2012 (just over 6,000). In 2012, 8,200 citizens of Slovenia emigrated from Slovenia, i.e. 6,000 more than in 2004 and at the same time the highest number in independent Slovenia.



One in four citizens of Slovenia who emigrated from Slovenia in 2012 went to Germany.

Most of the citizens of Slovenia who emigrated from Slovenia (62%) went to one of the EU Member States, mostly to Germany and Austria (3,500). About 500 of them went to Switzerland, 450 to North and Central America, and just over 200 to Australia and Oceania. Almost every other emigrated citizen of Slovenia was aged 25-45, i.e. in active years. 22% of emigrated citizens of Slovenia had tertiary education or more, half of them had upper secondary education and 28% had basic education or less.

Countries of emigration for Slovenia's population, 2012



Source: SURS

© SURS

In 2012, 70% of foreign citizens who emigrated from Slovenia had citizenship of one of the countries formed after the breakup of Yugoslavia. Because about the same percent of residents of Slovenia who had foreign citizenship moved to other countries on the territory of former Yugoslavia, we think that they probably returned home. The educational level of emigrated foreign citizens was lower than the educational level of emigrated citizens of Slovenia. 8% of them had tertiary education or more, half of them had upper secondary education and the rest had basic education or less.

Slovenia is not only a country of emigration. On the contrary, every year many more people used to immigrate to Slovenia than emigrate from it. Between 2007 and 2009 around 30,000 people immigrated every year. In the last few years the number declined; in 2012, 15,000 immigrants were recorded.

Slovenia’s population that emigrated from Slovenia and immigrated to Slovenia by highest level of education (%), Slovenia, 2012

Immigrants			Emigrants	
citizens of Slovenia	foreign citizens		citizens of Slovenia	foreign citizens
24.4	36.1	basic or less	27.6	41.1
54.0	52.6	upper secondary	50.2	50.6
21.6	11.3	tertiary	22.2	8.3

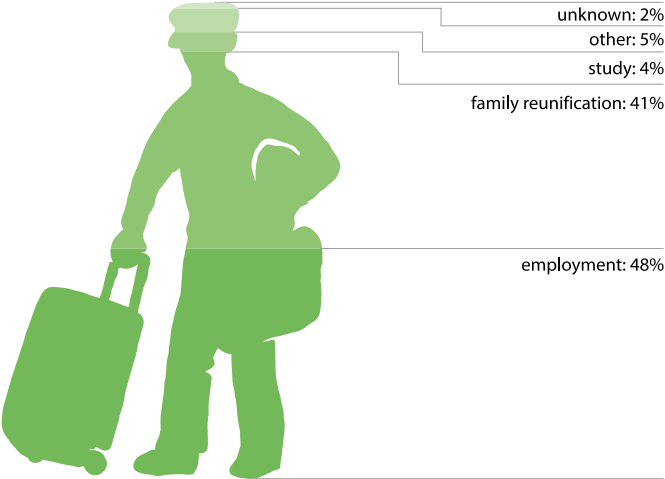
Source: SURS

People who immigrated to Slovenia were on average almost 33 years old. Immigrated foreign citizens were on average almost 32 years old, while immigrated citizens of Slovenia were almost 38 years old. The educational structure of immigrants was: just over a half with upper secondary education, a third with basic education or less and just over a tenth with tertiary education or more.

Immigrated foreign citizens and citizens of Slovenia also differed a lot as regards their educational level: 22% of citizens of Slovenia who returned to Slovenia in 2012 had tertiary education or more, while the comparable share for foreign citizens was 11%.

60% of immigrants were citizens of other countries formed after the breakup of Yugoslavia, most of them (just over 4,000) of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Almost 2,000 immigrants had citizenships of one of the other EU27 Member States. In 2004 fewer than 200 citizens of these countries (and about the same number of Romanians and Bulgarians) immigrated to Slovenia. As regards citizens of other EU Member States, in 2012 most of the immigrants were citizens of Bulgaria and Italy.

Reasons why foreign citizens immigrated to Slovenia in 2012



Source: SURS

Emigrants ('1,000), EU28, 2012

ES	446.6
UK	321.2
FR	288.3 ²⁾
PL	275.6
DE	249.0 ¹⁾
RO	170.2
EL	154.4
NL	110.4
IT	106.2
IE	89.4
BE	74.7
PT	52.0
AT	51.8
SE	51.7
CZ	46.1
DK	43.7
LT	41.1
LV	25.2
HU	22.9
CY	18.1
BG	16.6 ²⁾
SI	14.4
FI	13.8
HR	12.9
LU	10.4
EE	6.3
MT	4.0
SK	2.0

Source: Eurostat

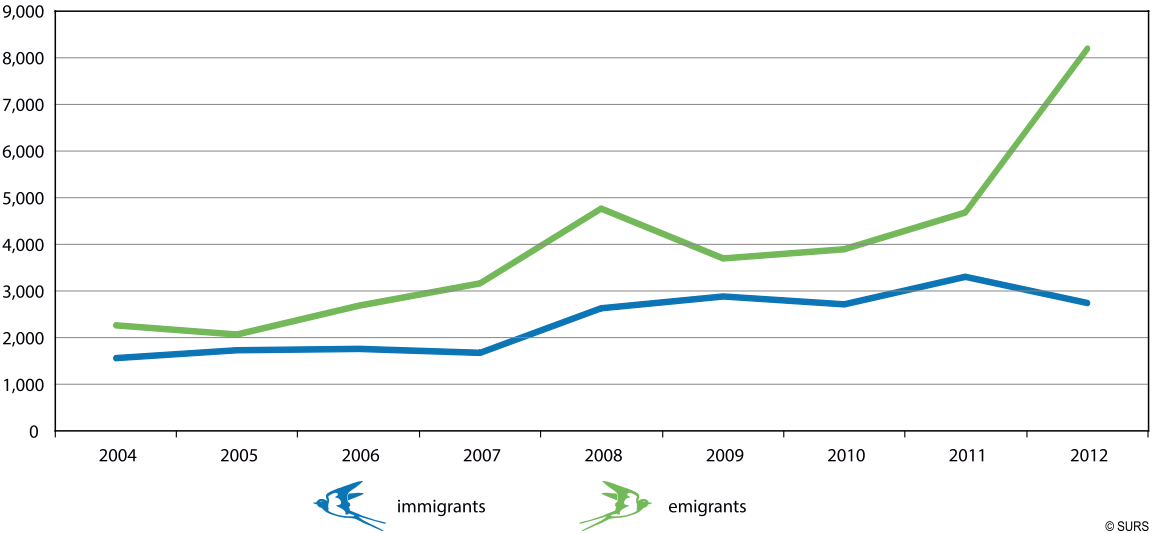
1) Data for 2011. 2) Provisional data.

The reasons of foreign citizens for immigrating to Slovenia in 2012 depended to a large extent on the countries of citizenship. Most of the immigrants who had citizenships of other EU Member States immigrated to find employment (56%); fewer of them immigrated to join their families (20%). Similar was true for citizens of Croatia and Serbia, while citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo and citizens of other European and non-European countries mostly immigrated to join their families; only a small share of them immigrated to find employment.

Among immigrants, 2,740 were citizens of Slovenia who probably returned home. Because a lot fewer citizens of Slovenia immigrated (returned) to Slovenia than emigrated from it, their net migration was negative. The difference between the number of emigrants and immigrants was the greatest in 2012; 5,450 people more emigrated than immigrated. For comparison, in 2004 only 700 people more emigrated than immigrated.

Most of the citizens of Slovenia who immigrated to Slovenia in 2012 came from European countries; most of them from other EU Member States, a quarter of them from Germany and about the same share from other countries on the territory of former Yugoslavia.

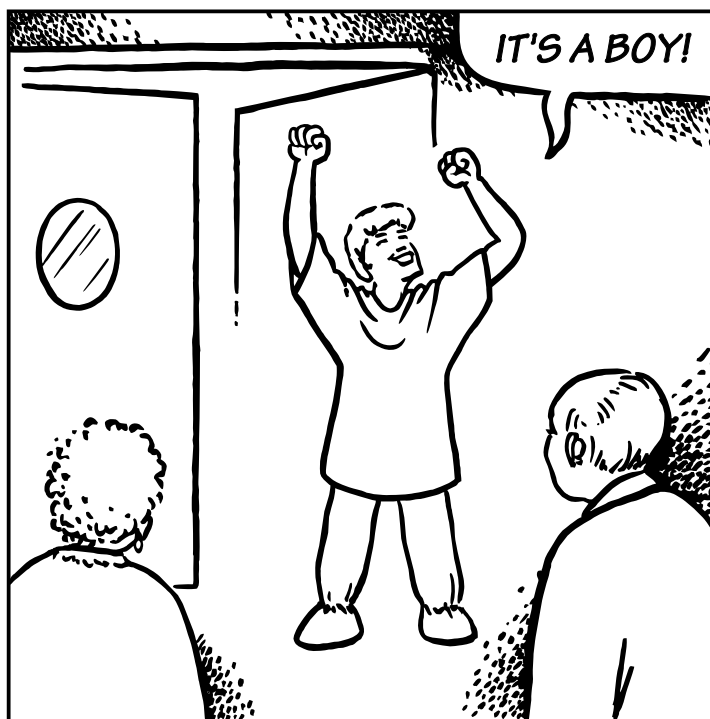
Citizens of Slovenia who emigrated from or immigrated to Slovenia, 2004–2012



Source: SURS

© SURS

A BOY OR A GIRL?



Peter and Špela were married on the last Saturday in September 2013. Just like that. For the sake of romance. They made a comfortable home on the upper floor of Špela's parents' house. They are expecting their first child in spring; it's supposed to be a boy. They have not yet decided on a name. Špela has recently read that in the past year most new-born boys were given the names Luka and Nik.

But Špela does not want their boy to have to experience what she had to experience in elementary school, when three of her school friends were also named Špela. They are looking for the first-born's name in the first names database on SURS's website. The choice is huge!

Share of children born to unmarried mothers (%), EU28, 2011

EE	59.7
SI	56.8
BG	56.1
FR	55.8
SE	54.3
BE	50.0 ¹⁾
DK	49.0
UK	47.3
NL	45.3
LV	44.6
PT	42.8
HU	42.3
CZ	41.8
FI	40.9
AT	40.4
EU28	39.3 ¹⁾
ES	37.4
LU	34.1
SK	34.0
IE	33.9 ¹⁾
DE	33.9
RO	30.0
LT	27.7
IT	23.4
MT	23.0
PL	21.2
CY	16.9
HR	14.0
EL	7.4

Source: Eurostat

1) Provisional data.

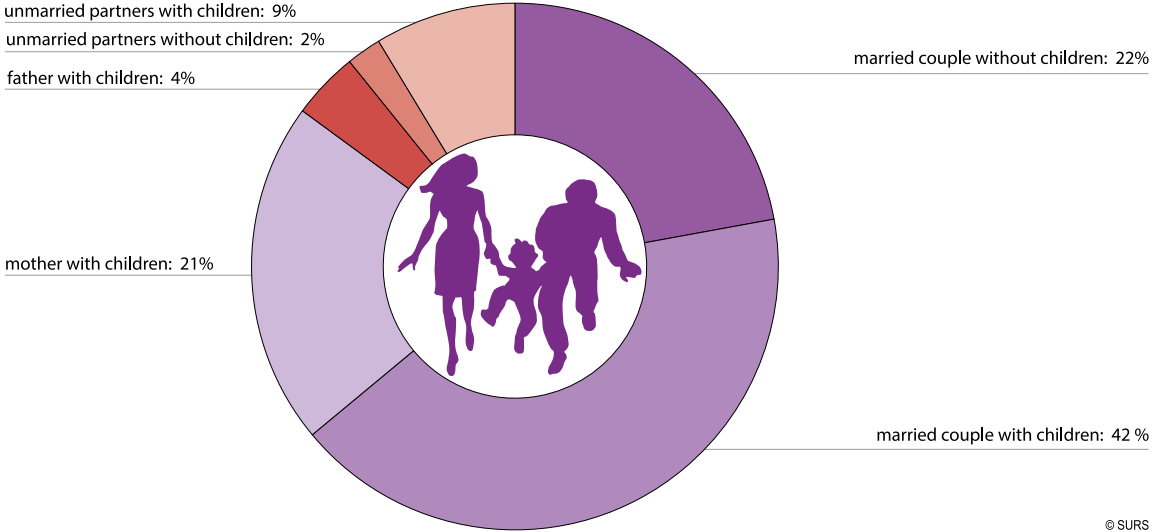
For the first time in a decade, more than 7,000 marriages were registered in Slovenia in 2012; the actual number was 7,057, i. e. 500 more than in 2004. Most couples were married in May, June and September, and the fewest in January. Most grooms and brides were 25-40 years old. 22 grooms and 112 brides were less than 20 years old, and 10 grooms and 9 brides were 65 or more years old. Couples decide to marry later, so the mean age of grooms and brides is rising: in 2004 grooms were on average 32 and a half years of age, and brides three years younger, while in 2012 both grooms and brides were on average two years older.

In recent years more people have been married than before, but if we compare them with the annual number of marriages over a longer period we can see that young people less frequently decide to form a family by marrying than they used to.

Among all families in Slovenia (567,347 in 2011), 63% were married couples with or without children and 11% were unmarried partners. At the 2002 population census, 74% of families were married couples with or without children and 7.6% were unmarried partners.

For quite some time childbirth has no longer been the obvious reason for parents to marry. In 2004 more than half of children were born to married parents, while in 2012 the share of children born to unmarried parents exceeded a half (57.6%). For first-borns the share was even higher: at the birth of their first child two thirds of mothers were not married.

Types of families in Slovenia, 2011



Source: SURS

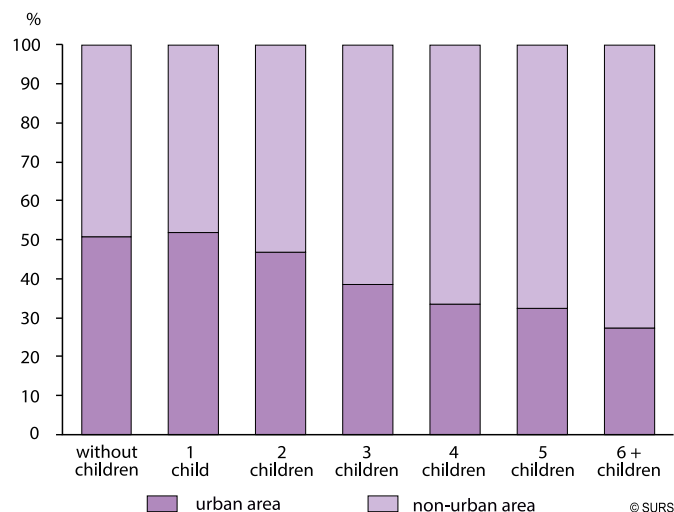
© SURS

The data on families are collected with population censuses. The last two censuses in Slovenia were conducted in 2002 and 2011. These data show that the number of families of unmarried partners (with or without children). Single-parent families represented 18% of all families in 2002 and 25% of all families in 2011. Most single-parent families are mothers with children; in 2011 almost 120,000. A third of mothers in these families were never married; they were mostly up to 43 years old. Those who were 43-60 years old were mostly divorced and those aged 60 or more were mostly widows.

A quarter of families were without children; mostly older spouses or unmarried partners whose children had already moved out and created their own families. In less than a tenth of couples without children the wife/female partner was younger than 40 (i.e. of childbearing age).

Three quarters of families in 2011 were with children. Speaking of children at the population census, we do not think of only underage individuals (younger than 18), but also of all children who after completing 18 years of age continue to live with their parents. In most of the families with children all children were over 18 years of age (209,000). In 180,000 families with children at least one child was under 18 years of age. The mean age of children in families with children was 18.6 years. In single-parent families children were on average three years older, while in families with unmarried parents children were much younger; on average they were just over 10 years old. More than half of families with children had only one child, and almost 500 families with children had six or more children (mostly in rural areas).

Families by number of children and type of settlement in which they live, Slovenia, 2011



The high mean age of children in families with children indicates that after completing 18 years of age many children continue to live with their parents for quite a number of years. At the 2011 population census more than half of young people aged 25-29 were living with their parents; 61.5% of men in this age group and 44.0% of women in this age group. A tenth of men and a third of women of this age had their own children and lived with them (with or without the spouse/partner).

SK	74.2
HR	70.1
EL	69.6
MT	63.4
IT	63.0
BG	62.2
HU	61.1
PT	60.9
SI	60.3
RO	59.6
PL	56.1
ES	55.6
CZ	48.6
LT	46.9
CY	44.7
LV	40.1
LU	38.9
AT	29.6
DE	28.6
EE	26.1
BE	24.7
UK	19.7
FR	17.4
NL	16.9
SE	6.7
FI	5.4
DK	2.6

Source: Eurostat

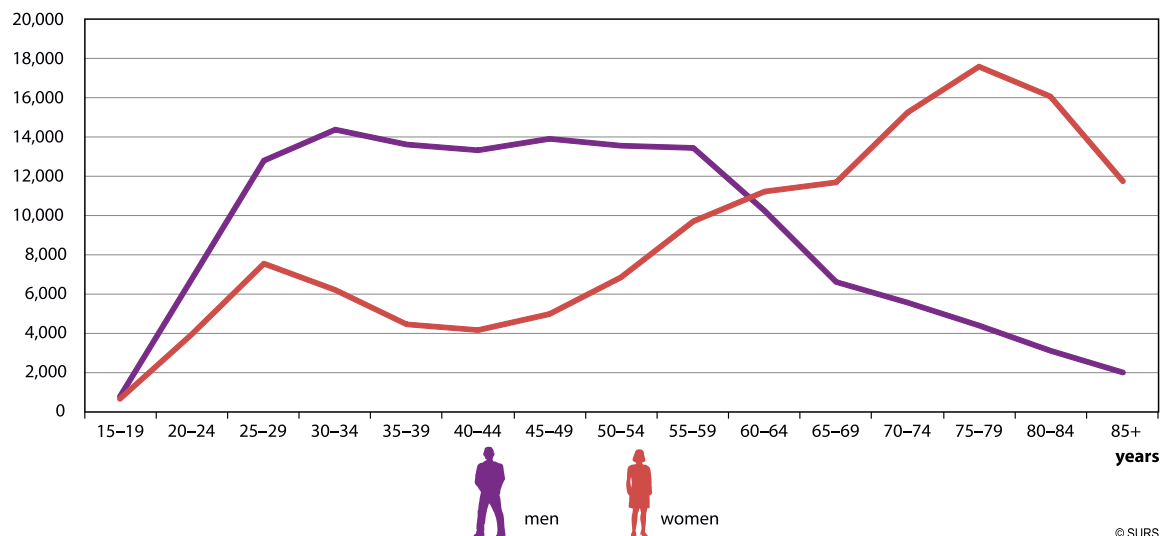
The share of the population living in their primary families after completing 30 years of age was much lower: 40% of men and 20% of women in the age group 30-34. People aged 35-60 were mostly spouses with children, and people aged 60+ mostly spouses without children (their children had moved out and created their own families). People over 80 mostly lived alone, without families and partners (most of them were widowed). The share of people living in collective households (e.g. homes for the elderly) increases with age; in 2011 almost one in five people aged 85+ lived in such a household.

In 2011, 266,500 people in Slovenia lived alone in one-person households. In 2002 the number was much lower: 150,000. It has to be taken into account that the number of these people grew significantly because one-person households included foreign nationals living alone in worker dormitories. These were mostly men younger than 60 who actually lived alone. With

higher age the gender ratio is reversed: people living alone are mostly women and mostly widows. The number of men living alone falls rapidly after 65 years of age. The main reason for this discrepancy is shorter life expectancy of men (on average women live six years longer).

Young people are postponing having families and children. The mean age of first-time mothers grew from 27.5 years in 2004 to almost 29 years in 2012. Fewer teenage women and women in their early 20s have children than they did ten years ago: the share of women who became mothers before they completed 25 years of age was 19% in 2004 and 13% in 2012. On the other hand, ever more frequently women decide to have children after completing 30 years of age: the share of women who became mothers after they completed 35 years of age was less than 12% in 2004 and 17% in 2012.

One-person households by age groups and sex, Slovenia, 2011



Source: SURS

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How many women in Slovenia aged 15+ have at least one child? In other words, how many women aged 15+ in Slovenia are mothers? The answer: three quarters in 2011, i.e. 663,000 women or 31,000 more than at the 2002 population census. How many women aged 30+ are mothers? The answer: nine out of ten.

Half of mothers had two children, 15% had three children and 6% had four or more children. About a third of mothers no longer lived with their children; they were mostly over 50 years old and their children had already moved away.

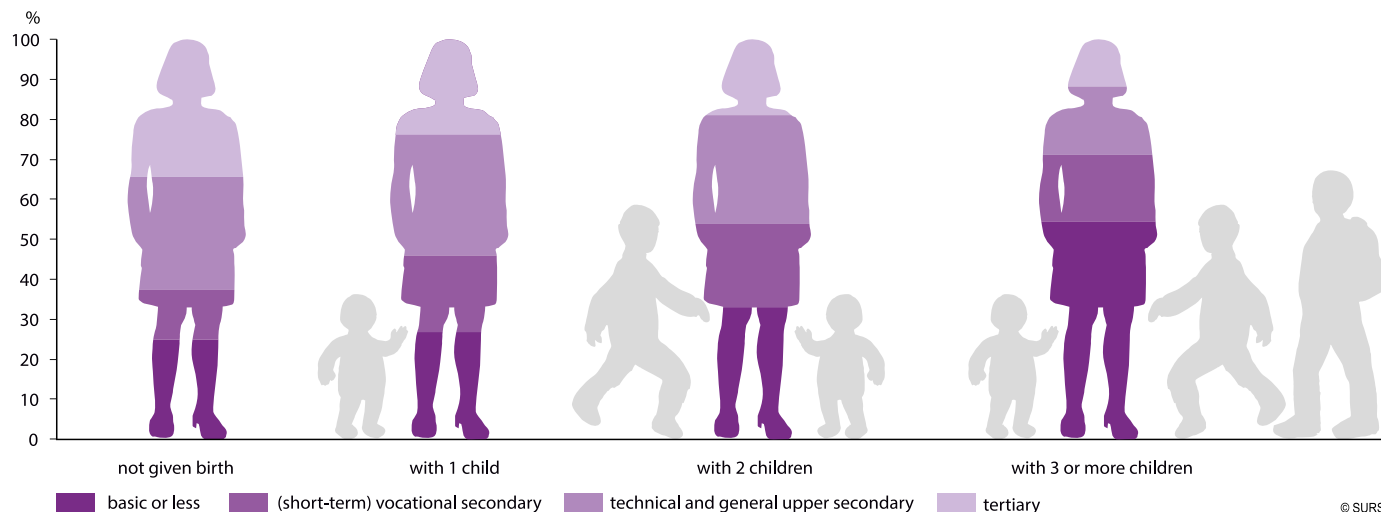
In deciding to have children, an important factor for women is education. Those women who study longer have fewer children; and compared to those women who study less more of them do not have children at all. The educational structure of women aged at least 30 years in 2011 and having three children or more shows that more than half of them had basic education or less and just over a tenth of them had tertiary education. The educational structure of women of the same age (30+) who had not yet had children was different: more than a third of them had tertiary education and a fifth of them had basic education or less. Among women aged 30+ with tertiary

education, 45% did not have any children or they had only one child. The comparable share for women aged 30+ with basic education or less was 26%.

After independence the annual number of births in Slovenia started to fall; it was falling until 2004, when the trend reversed and the number of births started to grow. In 2012 around 22,000 children were born in Slovenia, 4,000 more than in 2004. Among children born in 2012, 744 were twins (372 births) and 18 were triplets (6 births). The boys-to-girls ratio was in favour of boys: 700 more boys than girls were born. At that time natural increase (1.3 per 1,000 population) was recorded for the seventh consecutive year; more people were born than died. In the last two years its value was slightly lower.

Boys named Luka, Nik, Jakob, Filip, Nejc and other boys born in 2012 can expect to live longer than boys born in 2004. Life expectancy for boys born in 2012 is 77 years, almost three years longer than life expectancy of boys born in 2004. Girls named Lara, Eva, Sara, Ema, Neža and other girls born in 2012 can expect to live almost 83 years, 1.6 years longer than girls born in 2004. Life expectancy continues to increase; slightly more rapidly for boys than for girls.

Women aged 30+ by number of children and highest level of education, Slovenia, 2011



Source: SURS

Unless stated otherwise, all data in this publication refer to Slovenia.

Data collection for this publication was concluded on 31 March 2014.

The source of all data in this publication is the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, except where stated otherwise in text, tables or charts.

STATISTICAL SIGN, UNITS OF MEASUREMENT, ABBREVIATIONS

...	no data
%	percent
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
l	litre
m ³	cubic metre
min.	minute
toe	tonne of oil equivalent
P ₂ O ₅	phosphorus pentoxide
K ₂ O	potassium oxide
PM ₁₀	mixture of solid and liquid particles suspended in air with aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less
ARSO	Slovenian Environment Agency
GDP	gross domestic product
EUR	euro
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KIS	Agricultural Institute of Slovenia
KLASIUS-P	Classification of fields of education activities/outcomes
MKO	RS, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
NGO	non-governmental organisation
SIT	Slovenian tolar
SKD	Standard Classification of Activities (NACE)
SURS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
ZPIZ	Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia

ACTIVITY CODES, SKD 2008 (NACE)

A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
B	MINING AND QUARRYING
C	MANUFACTURING
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
E	WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES
F	CONSTRUCTION
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
H	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
L	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
P	EDUCATION
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
S	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
T	ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS, UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE
U	ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES

COUNTRY CODES

EU	European Union	DK	Denmark	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
EU27	27 EU Member States	DE	Germany	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
EU28	28 EU Member States	EE	Estonia	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
AT	Austria	EL	Greece	LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
BE	Belgium	ES	Spain	LU	Luxemburg	SI	Slovenia
BG	Bulgaria	FI	Finland	LV	Latvia	SK	Slovakia
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	MT	Malta	UK	United Kingdom
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	NL	Netherlands		

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